

THE TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Wheels within wheels
The transport workers – Britain's biggest union – hammers out its stance for the future at its Isle of Man conference. David Fenton reports.

Show time
The spotlight switches from Wimbledon and Henley to Stoneleigh for the Royal Show. Jenny MacArthur is there.

The cost of law
Spectrum looks at the cost of domestic and civil litigation in the second of a three-part series on legal aid.

Art or craft?
It's end-of-term for thousands of fashion students. Suzy Menkes asks what they have learned.

Job prospects
Computer Horizons meets one of the new breed of Japanese high-fliers, and considers the job opportunities that fifth-generation projects will offer.

Jail chiefs oppose hanging

Most prison governors oppose any return to the death penalty, according to soundings taken by *The Times*.

They feel they are employed to rehabilitate prisoners, not to hang them, and fear that capital punishment would worsen relations between prisoners and staff to such an extent that prisons would become unmanageable.

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Jobs plentiful Lawson says

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said plenty of job vacancies were available but that some people were making the deliberate calculation that they were better off on the dole.

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BL ultimatum

Austin Rover is expected to force an end to its washing up time dispute at Cowley with an ultimatum demanding agreement within 48 hours on new working practices. Shop stewards will retaliate with a strike call.

Page 2

Help for Chad

A contingent of 250 Zairean commandos arrived at Ndjamena airport to support Chadian Government forces against Libyan-backed rebels who recently captured the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau.

Page 5

Attack feared

Pakistan is taking seriously the possibility of an Israeli attack on its nuclear research plant at Kahuta. President Zia ul-Haq told reporters

Page 4

Polish appeal

General Jaruzelski has made his own appeal to Polish youth, in an attempt to counter the impact of the Pope's visit on the young.

Page 6

Record stand

Graham Gooch and Ken McEwan, of Essex, shared a John Player League second wicket record of 273 runs at Trent Bridge. In other matches Butcher (Middlesex), Parker (Sussex), Randall (Nottinghamshire), Zaheer (Gloucestershire) and Greenidge (Hampshire) scored centuries.

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Victory in lead

Victory '83, the British yacht, beat the previously undiscerned Australia II by 3 min 38 sec in the second series of America's Cup challenge trials off Newport, Rhode Island. Victory '83 now leads the second series.

Earlier report, page 25

Leader page 11
Letters: Our Labour peers, from Lord Winstanley, and Mr H. P. Hall; divorce law, from Dr N. Davis and Mrs L. Rimmer
Leading articles: Lebanon; MPs' salaries.
Features, pages 8, 9, 10

The case for independent prosecution; German inducements to its guests to go away; Bernard Levin stops the presses of the proposed Labour daily, Spectrum; Part I of a three-part series on legal aid. Modern Times: Pub games old and new Special Report, pages 13-15
Northern Ireland is witnessing an encouraging upturn in aerospace business and tourism.

Obituary, page 12

Dr R. Buckingham Fuller, Mr A. A. Fulton

Foot demands peerages for 2 Labour ex-whips

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot's insistence that two former Labour whips should be made peers lies at the centre of the difficulties over the dissolution honours list.

The Prime Minister has been arguing that dissolution peerages have in the past been reserved for those who have served Parliament with distinction, and that they should therefore be awarded to people of nationally-recognized merit and substance.

But informed sources said yesterday that while the Labour leader had modified his previous request for 27 peerages, bringing it down to single figures, his latest list nevertheless included Mr Albert Stoddart, aged 61, the former MP for Camden, St Pancras, North, and Mr David Stoddart, aged 57, the former MP for Swindon.

Although both men, first elected to Parliament in 1970, served as government whips, they had no ministerial experience beyond brief service as parliamentary private secretaries to ministers of state, and there is some surprise that their names persist in spite of the fact that some former ministers have been deleted from Mr Foot's nominations.

It was suggested last night, for example, that the Mr Frederick Mulley, the former Secretary of State for Education and of Defence, no longer featured on the list put to No 10.

Mr Mulley, who was 65 yesterday, was MP for Sheffield, Park, for 33 years. He was a member of Labour's National Executive Committee for 20 years and is a former chairman of the Labour Party. A number of senior Labour figures will share his dismay that Mr Foot should now choose to ignore his natural claim to elevation.

Mr Albert Booth, another former Labour Cabinet minister without a seat in the present

One senior Labour figure commented last night that this element of Mr Foot's judgment reminded him of the Wilson years. Mr Stoddart, who did not stand for re-election, served as Mr Foot's odd-job man during the election campaign.

Official sources confirmed last night that they expected the problems of the list to be resolved early this week.

It will be made clear that while Mrs Margaret Thatcher does not approve of Mr Foot's choice of names, he must take responsibility in the last resort for his own selection of nominations. If he insists upon Mr Stoddart and Mr Stoddart, they will be submitted to Buckingham Palace for approval.

Three former party leaders in the Commons, Sir Harold Wilson, Mr Jo Grimond and Mr Gerard Fitz, will be given peerages in their own right, which raises the possibility that the Liberal-SDP Alliance might be allowed to make another party nomination.

Letters, page 11

Russia keeps open its missile options

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Despite the failure of the Warsaw Pact to reach agreement publicly on a policy of retaliation against Nato over medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union has informed its allies that it will station missiles in Eastern Europe if it feels it necessary, diplomats said here yesterday.

President Andropov is expected to make this clear to Chancellor Helmut Kohl during the West German leader's visit to Moscow, which begins today. Diplomats noted that since the meetings of the Soviet leadership three weeks ago the Russians had "blown hot and cold", alternatively stressing confrontation and conciliation with the West.

The communiqué issued after the one-day Warsaw Pact summit last week was conciliatory in tone, and Russia has since accepted the Spanish-sponsored compromise on human rights at the Madrid review conference on European security.

Sources said that the Kremlin wished to present itself as moderate and reasonable, and might use the Kohl visit to

Kohl's visit, page 4

Bush in Europe, pages 6-7

This is seen as a warning that retaliation remains an option, and that Moscow will confirm its intention to move rockets into East Germany and Czechoslovakia if final efforts to persuade the West Germans to alter their stand fail.

The foreign ministers of Poland and Bulgaria said after talks in Sofia over the weekend that it was "imperative" for the Warsaw Pact to adopt measures in response to Nato.

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Letters, page 11

Some diplomats believe that the Russians might reduce the numbers of SS20s to match the 162 British and French missiles, thereby presenting the West with a *fait accompli* and forcing it to reconsider the Nato deployments.

However, *Red Star*, the armed forces newspaper, announced on its front page on Saturday that General Martin Dzur, the Czech Defence Minister, would visit the Soviet Union in the first 10 days of July.

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Washing-up dispute ultimatum

A showdown between Austin Rover and its 5,000 assembly workers at Cowley is expected today when the company announces an imminent deadline for the introduction of "bell-to-bell" working with the abolition of washing-up time.

The deadline is likely to expire within 48 hours and the company expects the workforce to accept the new working practices. The ultimatum will be discussed at a mass meeting at which union leaders will recommend a strike.

The Cowley assembly unit is the only Austin Rover factory still refusing to give up washing-up time. The men there stopped work for four weeks over the issue two months ago.

If they agree to work a 39-hour week, they will receive a £50 productivity bonus on Thursday.

Bedsit girl drops out

Santuzza Hendrick, aged 16, who was given a £43 a week bedsit to help her studies has moved her bed pink and turned up for only two of her eight O-level examinations at Priory School, Exeter.

Her mother, Mrs Julie Hendrick, who was against the girl being given social security money to leave home, said: "She has become a dropout and changed her whole lifestyle".

Mrs Hendrick plans to go to court to apply to have her daughter put into Farringdon community home, which also provides education.

Doctors abort one twin

Doctors at King's College Hospital, London, have developed a technique to abort one of twin foetuses in cases where one has been diagnosed to be handicapped and the other normal. The operation, called selective foetocide, has been carried out on six women, the latest a Scottish woman who was expecting twins, one of them with a fatal deformity.

The mother will continue to carry both babies, until her pregnancy is complete. The dead baby will cease to grow, and the live one will progress normally.

Disabled man's solo to Azores

Mr Michael Spring, who is disabled, was delighted yesterday when he completed a solo voyage to the Azores in only 16 days instead of the 30 days he had allowed for.

Mr Spring, a computer operator from Solihull, never managed more than one hour's sleep at a time during his voyage. He was in constant pain from his disability and was anxious about being run down by a passing ship.

Correction

The last former Speaker of the House of Commons to be created a Viscount, Mr Shepherd Morrison, became Lord Dunrossil and not, as stated in *The Times* on Saturday, Lord Margadale. Lord Margadale's second and third sons are Conservative MPs.

Many prison governors oppose death penalty

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Most prison governors would be against hanging, according to soundings I have taken. One said: "If you tell a governor to do what he believes is morally wrong you are on the way to Belsen."

If hanging were reintroduced, many governors would prefer to have nothing to do with it. According to the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, two thirds of staff in governor grades have joined the service since the abolition of capital punishment.

One said: "Hanging would be against my terms of service. They are not to hang people but rehabilitate them. You cannot rehabilitate people when they hang."

Knowledge that mistakes have been made about the guilt of alleged murderers in the past is another powerful influence on governors' consciences. They would find it difficult to face a man in the condemned cell still protesting his innocence.

The tension that used to build up in prisons before a hanging would be even more explosive these days when there is a hard core of terrorist prisoners out to exploit grievances, particularly if an IRA man was about to be hanged.

A governor with long experience said: "Prisons would not deter terrorists, who would feel they were dying for a cause and might even welcome martyrdom. While a prospect of hanging might convince some people not to carry arms, those who did so would not be put off using them, in his opinion."

In 36 years' service in prisons, first as a uniformed officer and now in the governor grade, he had had better opportunity to study the minds and reactions of dangerous men than many others concerned in the debate on capital punishment.

Mr David Waddilove, governor of Pentonville from 1958 to 1961, who supervised two hangings, thought the death penalty was not a deterrent. He said on the BBC Radio 4 programme *You the Jury*: "The longer I was in the prison service, the less effective I thought it was."

But an officer who was involved in at least one hanging told me he had no qualms of conscience about it. It was part of his job as a servant of the state, he said.

The innocent men who could have hanged

Albert Taylor, whose conviction was quashed after he had served five years of a life sentence for the murder of his fiancée's younger sister, when further evidence came to light which helped to strengthen his case as to whether the right man was convicted.

John Preece, who was freed and awarded £70,000 compensation after being convicted of murder on the subsequently discredited evidence of the Home Office forensic scientist Dr Alan Clift.

Michael McMahon and David Cooper, whose convictions for the murder of a Laton sub-postmaster were upheld by the Court of Appeal four times, but who were released by the Home Secretary because he accepted there were serious doubts as to their guilt.

Since abolition, a series of cases have increased awareness of the risk of mistaken convictions; Nacro says. Recent cases include:

Patrick Meehan, who was pardoned by the Secretary of State for Scotland after serving six years for a murder to which another man confessed.

Grindlays Bank in the City has moved

From Monday 4th July 1983, the Bank's Head Office, the Office of the Chairman, Treasury Division and Capital Markets department are at 36 Fenchurch Street.

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The Group's Management Headquarters are at Minerva House, a new development on the south bank of the Thames, between Southwark Cathedral and the River and close by London Bridge. The Group Chief Executive, Senior Management and marketing departments will be at Minerva House.

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Retiring: Mr John Hunt, first male head of Roedean, with his wife Sarah outside the school.

Man who succeeded in a woman's world

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Roedean School is looking for a new head, on the early retirement of Mr John Hunt, aged 51, who 13 years ago became the first man to be appointed head of a girls' fee-paying school.

The question is being raised whether Roedean, which has 430 girls, all boarders, will choose another man. Mr Hunt thinks there is nothing wrong with a man being in charge of an all-female institution so long as the school is large enough to include senior women staff who can take care of the pastoral side.

He is bold enough to say that "in a large school like this, with a clearly defined structure, a man can often contribute different qualities, perhaps objectivity, and the fact that you are within your own family circle can be helpful to the community as a whole".

Mr Hunt, who has a young wife, whom he met at Stowe, and two sons, aged nine and eleven, clearly sees the fact that he is a family man as crucial to the job.

That line of argument does not go down well with headmistresses, who have had to watch men being given plum jobs that once would have gone automatically to women at a time when opportunities for women are supposed to have improved.

Mrs Pauline Mathias, headmistress of More House School in Knightsbridge, London, and president of the Girls' Schools Association, thinks it is important that girls should be able to see women in positions of authority as heads of schools.

Despite fees £3,900 a year, Roedean has no difficulty in attracting girls and turns away many applicants. Its academic results are good and its sixth form is large, with 130 pupils.

Mr Hunt likes to emphasize that the school continues the purpose for which it was founded in 1885. It was the first girl's school established specifically to educate women for careers.

He says that the school suffers little from parents sweeping their daughters away at the end of the fifth form to attend a boys' public school sixth form. Like most heads of girls' schools, he is suspicious of what is seen as pseudo-coeducation practised by boys' public schools.

He also shows solidarity with the headmistresses over the attitudes of the boys' public schools towards them. He believes the Girls' Schools Association should join with the Headmasters' Conference.

It is no secret that the public school heads view merger with reluctance. Mr Hunt says: "It is rather arrogant, if you have a lot of girls in a particular school, if you are not prepared to talk to another organization which has the care of the majority of girls of that age group under its wing".

Science report

Liquid fuel process aided by waste

By the staff of Nature

Two chemical engineers from the University of Connecticut may have found a way to use lignin, a major waste product of timber production and some kinds of agriculture, to convert coal into a liquid fuel.

If coal could be liquefied economically, it could replace oil and petroleum products, such as diesel oil and petrol for transport. And if lignin were used in the process, a use would have been found for the 20-50,000 million tons of it that have to be disposed of throughout the world every year.

These are the aims of Dr Robert Coughlin and Dr Farah Davoodzadeh, who have just reported their initial laboratory experiments on the projects. They found that in experimental reactions a half and half mixture of lignin and coal could be liquefied much more efficiently than either alone, even without a catalyst.

The two researchers tried a number of different strategies.

The most successful involved heating an ounce of lignin with an ounce of coal to a temperature of 400°C and a pressure of 130 atmospheres. Of the liquefiable part of this mixture (that is excluding coal ash), some four-fifths was converted to liquids. Lignin alone was only one-third converted and coal alone one-twentieth converted.

The effect of the lignin, the researchers believe, is to stop reformation of the long coal molecules after they have been broken up by the heat, leaving short organic molecules that form liquids when the mixture is cooled.

Source: *Nature* June 30 (vol 302, p 789; 1983). (C)Nature-Times News Service 1983.

RCA head quit over principle

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

Dr Lionel March decided to resign as rector of the Royal College of Art as a result of increasing frustration at resistance to his ideas to bring design into the computer age, he said.

Dr March announced last week that he intends to leave the college, Britain's leading college of art and design, in September, 1984, after only three years of his five-year term.

His decision has thrown the college into turmoil about its future. Its governing council is to meet on Wednesday to discuss the resignation.

He insisted that his quarrel was based on principles, not personalities.

I am frustrated with the attitudes at the college and also in other bodies such as research councils. People here are now claiming to be discovering things that I was dealing with 20 years ago in America.

Lawson says jobs are plentiful

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night that there were plenty of job vacancies available for the unemployed, but that some people were making the deliberate calculation that they were better off on the dole.

He said on Channel 4's *Face the Press* programme that no Whitehall discussions had yet taken place on the scale of future upratings unemployment benefit despite suggestions that the Government is planning to reduce the real level of benefit.

"The fact is that it is not possible to give a guarantee on any particular uprating of unemployment benefit", he said. "It will have to be judged each year in the light of all the circumstances."

"In an uncertain world there is a limit, inevitably, to the number of things that can be guaranteed. Any government that claims you can guarantee everything is a fraudulent government and should not be trusted."

BBC chairman looks back

Howard's unfulfilled ambition

By Kenneth郭英

It was George Howard's ambition, in the early 1970s when he first became a BBC governor, to see 50 radio stations established in England and between 16 and 18 regional television stations, rather than the independent television has now.

But the man who has now become a life peer, Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, never saw that ambition realized, nor will he.

Lord Howard, who today performs his final official act as BBC chairman by opening Radio York in his own home county of North Yorkshire, is still well satisfied with what he leaves behind, but it could have been more.

There were nine or ten radio stations then and Ted Heath had forbidden any further development. And it became apparent over the years that neither ambition could be achieved for financial reasons and we settled for half the number of local radio stations (Radio York is the thirtieth).

"Well, the Metropolitan Police did just that without any fuss or public bother whatever and the Home Office hardly knew anything about it."

Lord Howard is irritated by the BBC's monolithic nature, in the sense that ideas being dog-in-the-manger. As a national instrument of broadcasting we must be involved in the broadcasting that goes on.

"And it is not a very expensive operation while allowing us the coverage of news, interacting with our local stations in a way ITV cannot do."

Radio could develop and flourish in London, Lord Howard believes, either through many tiny stations or a natural split into four parts. But wavelengths are the problem and it is a difficulty, he says, that the Government is not prepared to deal with sensibly.

"The VHF spectrum is something we use less than

broadcasting by satellite) is not going to work as most people forecast it will. It is very unlikely more than 60 per cent of the country will ever be cabled and that not for a long time.

But while the BBC is capable of quick responses it can also be cautious; it has so far declined to sign an agreement on its satellite channels until the consortium involved sorts itself out.

Final decisions on a standard are unlikely until October, which will be very late for production lines to be laid down for sets and converters to receive.

Lord Howard talks enthusiastically about the new broadcasting centre that will rise, allowing for any delays about demolition, on the site of the present Langham Place building.

He had a big part in selecting the architect, Mr Norman Foster, and he sees the new structure as exciting and one of the most important in post-war London. It is likely to become the BBC's headquarters and will be physically linked under the road to Broadcasting House: "more, I hope, than just a dietary dinner".

'Handful of hair' murder is referred to the appeal court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The case of Mervyn Russell, the man allegedly wrongly convicted in the "handful of hair" murder, in which a girl was stabbed in her flat in 1977, has been referred back to the Court of Appeal because of fresh evidence.

The referral is reported in the annual report today of Justice, the law reform body, which took up the case as one of several serious alleged miscarriages of justice. It was then highlighted in a BBC series, *Rough Justice*.

Among the weaknesses of the prosecution case was that dark and grey hairs were found in the girl's hand. They did not come from Russell. The defence suggested that the murderer was a Hungarian, with grey hair, who disappeared soon after the murder and was later found dead in a derelict house.

The Home Office refused an exhumation order, but the case will go to the Court of Appeal on the basis of evidence relating first to Russell's broken ankle: the murderer was seen to jump from a third floor window and a waistcoat. The murderer was seen to wear a waistcoat with a shiny back and buckle and Russell had no such coat.

Justice criticized the length of time, 15 months, it took to reach the decision after it forwarded documents to the Home Secretary.

It also criticized as inade-

quate government proposals to deal with alleged miscarriages of justice. The government has rejected the idea of an independent review body, proposed by a select committee of MPs and by Justice.

Instead the Home Secretary is to exercise his power of reference back to Court of Appeal more readily and to instruct the Court of Appeal to be more prepared to receive evidence or order a retrial.

But Justice says that leaves the original criticisms of the system unmet, with the Home Secretary still using the police for investigating complaints of wrongful conviction, unless an allegation of police malpractice is involved.

"Is it reasonable to expect the police diligently to investigate a complaint which may reveal that they, or their colleagues, were incompetent or negligent or simply wrong?"

As for the Court of Appeal, that already has powers to quash a conviction on the grounds that it is unsafe or unsatisfactory. "But, it has continued to regard the verdict of the jury as sacrosanct, however perverse it may appear to others, and to hold the defendant responsible for the tactics of his lawyers, however mistaken they may appear to be with hindsight."

Twenty-sixth annual report from Justice, 95a Chancery Lane, London WC2E 1JL.

Brass workshop to aid young musicians

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A scheme to teach brass playing to young musicians is to be launched this month by members of the London Brass Virtuosi, formed last year from leading brass players in London orchestras and ensembles.

The launching of the London Brass Workshop on July 15 will for the first time give school and university musicians the chance to learn from and then perform in public alongside professional brass players.

The launch workshop, sponsored by the Musicians' Union,

will be held during the National Festival of Music for Youth, taking place at the South Bank concert halls from July 14 to 16. It will be one of the first musical events in the Festival Hall's "Music Box" area since its conversion from being the Riverside Terrace restaurant.

Afer the launch there will be workshops based at the King's College Polytechnic, home also of the London Sinfonietta and the Medici Quartet, for students. A national residential workshop is planned for early next year.



Brampton Petition, a four-year-old Charolais and winner of last year's Royal Ulster Show, getting a wash from Mr David Benson, in preparation for today's opening of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. Livestock entries are the highest

since the event moved to the site 21 years ago. The most popular breed in the beef cattle section is Charolais and the biggest increase in the dairy section is for British Friesians. The show runs until Thursday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

MP may storm M40 'barrier'

By Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent

Mr Tony Baldry, the new Conservative MP for Banbury, has entered the legal battle about the proposed extension of the M40 motorway from Oxford to Birmingham. He is ready to put forward a Private Member's Bill against an attempt to block the motorway by selling thousands of minute plots in its path to buyers all over the world.

Members of Friends of the Earth have acted as agents for the sale of a remote field, owned by Mr Terence Holloway, one of their members, on Crimoor, near Oxford. Mr Holloway's farm is bisected by the motorway route chosen by ministers.

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way planning system offends against natural justice. He claims that it is unfair for ministers who suggest routes for motorways to decide where to build them.

Mr Joseph Weston, coordinator of the field sale, said that enough offers were left to justify

buying a further six acres of land near the outstanding butterfly reserve at Bernwood Forest, which is just north of the present western extremity of the M40. The Government's route cuts through the edge of the forest complex. Like Otmoor, it is on a section where ministers admit that traffic will justify only four lanes.

"Hopefully we have built a legal barrier across Otmoor", Mr Weston said. Planning law requires ministers who want to acquire land by compulsory purchase for road-building to tell the owners. But Mr Weston said he would not keep the signed offers to buy from people who had bought the small plots.

Mr Baldry, a barrister who is president of the M40 support group, said that if the sales proved a serious obstacle he would take parliamentary action. Much of the proposed motorway would pass through his constituency.

Experts pointed out that the orbiting station consisted not only of the original Salyut 7 but also a large module, Cosmos 1443, which was launched in March and linked up with the orbiting Salyut 7 by remote control. The two units together now form a space station 100 ft long.

The question was whether it could be grown in the colder and wetter English climate. The secret appears to have been found and this summer more than 16 million lettuces are expected to be harvested from 2,000 acres.

Imported icebergs cost between 70p and 90p each, but home-grown specimens reaching the shops later this month should be down to between 50p and 60p.

Arm patients 'satisfactory'

Mr Roy Tapping, the Oxfordshire farm worker who had his arm sawn back on last Monday after it was torn off by a baling machine, was said to be in a satisfactory condition at Stoke Mandeville Hospital yesterday.

Mr David Ruffle, whose arm was sewn back on after a planing machine accident, was in a very satisfactory condition at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury.

Boy rescued from lake bed

A boy aged 16, was saved by pupils on a life-saving course after he disappeared while swimming in the West Lake at Colwick Park, Nottingham.

The boys from Trent College, Long Eaton, near the city, found Mark Harley of Primrose Crescent, Carlton, Nottingham on the lake bed; he had stopped breathing and was revived by artificial respiration and oxygen on the bank.

£30m cost of ticket frauds

London Transport expects to lose about £30m this year - 6 per cent of its income before subsidies - through ticket frauds by passenger and staff. Fraud by passengers is likely to cost £22.5m and bus and Tube staff are expected to take a further £7.5m.

A report on automatic Tube fare collection will be presented to the Greater London Council next week.

Pershing 2 casts a long shadow over Kohl's Moscow trip this week

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Germans, ever fewer of whom are now allowed out. But the imminent deployment of West German soil of 108 Pershing 2 missiles, the new Nato weapon the Russians most fear, has overshadowed all else. And because of the deadlock at Geneva and the fact that any West German Chancellor, of whatever party, is seen in the Kremlin nowadays as their statesman and only - West European negotiating partner, the Chancellor has willingly become a central figure in the East-West arms negotiations.

And this has been fully recognized by the Americans, who sent their top arms negotiators to Bonn to brief the Chancellor last week. President Reagan sent a letter extolling Dr Kohl's "important mission", and Vice-President George Bush publicly praised him good.

However, Dr Kohl has little of comfort to tell the Russians. He will make it abundantly clear that his country cannot be deflected from its Nato commitments nor inveigled away from its newly reformed friendship with the United States. Deployment will go ahead, if necessary, and the Russians should not count on encouraging the opposition to change the position of the newly elected Government.

While pointing out that he and his Foreign Minister are committed to continuing good neighbourly relations with Moscow, Dr Kohl will also insist he cannot be swayed by his allies.

Mr Andropov, however, wants a success as much as Dr Kohl - especially in view of his own uncertain political dominance at home. A Soviet agreement to bring the European security conference in Madrid to a successful conclusion could be one such tangible outcome. But if the trip does no more than reconfirm that West Germany is still the key to East-West relations, it will have increased Dr Kohl's standing at home and among his allies.

Canberra's powers boosted by ruling

From Tony Daboudi, Melbourne

This river included provisions for the protection of Aboriginal sacred sites and relics.

In the majority ruling, the judges said that provided it could be shown that the area to be protected contained significant Aboriginal sites, then it was in the Federal Government's power to protect them. This was because the Constitution said that the Federal Government could make laws for "the people of any race".

Mr Justice Mason ruled that the Constitution allowed the Federal Government to regulate and control the people of any race in the event that they constituted a threat or problem to the general community and to protect the people of a race in the event that there is a need to protect them". Such a protection included protection against racial discrimination.

The other important precedent set by the High Court ruling was that the Tasmanian Hydroelectric Commission, builder of the dam, was a corporation and as such the constitution determines that it can be controlled by the Federal Government.

The ruling clears up doubts about whether statutory authorities were corporations of the type within the ambit of the Federal Government's power.

Vietnam 'will stay put'

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Vietnam will stay in Cambodia "until hell freezes over", Mr Bill Hayden, Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister, said yesterday after a visit to Hanoi for talks with the Vietnamese Government.

He said his talks with Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister, had convinced him of that. They had been explicit that military

pressure against them would not succeed and that they would match any elevation of military operations by Anti-Vietnamese guerrilla forces.

If that occurred, Mr Hayden said, the Vietnamese and Soviet presence would become even more deeply entrenched. That made the guerrilla army of the former government the Khmer Rouge, armed and supplied by China, a wasting asset.

Canadians gain access to official files for £2.60

From John Best, Ottawa

It costs an individual £5 (£2.60) to start the process of obtaining information from the Government under Canada's new Access to Information Act, which went into effect last Friday.

Regulations made public last week show that a request for information from government files could cost hundreds of dollars, depending on its nature. A companion Privacy Act also went into effect on Friday.

Mr Herb Gray, the president of the Treasury Board and minister responsible for implementing the legislation, told reporters that July 1 marked a new era in the field of Government information. He promised to approach his job of implementation "in a very positive way".

But some opposition members of the Commons reacted with scepticism after reading the regulations. A spokesman for the New Democratic Party denounced the Liberal Government's policy on information freedom as "smoke and mirrors".

The Conservative official opposition adopted a wait-and-see attitude, declining to pass judgment until the legislation had a chance to work.

Anyone who feels he has been denied information unjustifiably can appeal to an independent, Government-appointed information commissioner or privacy commissioner. Beyond that, he can appeal to the Federal Court.

Malaysia to take charge of news

From M.G.G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Foreign news agencies will not be allowed to deal directly with local newspapers, radio and television stations from May next year, when they will have to go through Bernama, the national news agency.

The announcement by Datuk Adib Adam, the Information Minister, had been expected for some time. Only Agence France-Presse distributes its news and commercial services through Bernama at present.

The Malaysian plan was first spelled out at a meeting of the Organization of Asian News Agencies, in Kuala Lumpur, in October 1981. The consensus among the news agencies then was that Bernama would not be able to cope with the takeover.

Informal sources said yesterday that the Malaysian Cabinet discussed the subject well before Saturday's formal announcement. Bernama will be the sole distributor of both news and commercial news and services, and will coordinate the provision of all telecommunications facilities required for news and other services.

Reuters is the agency most affected by the announcement, since it is the only one providing news and commercial services to a wide-ranging list of clients.

The new Toshiba BD4515 copier is so reliable there's one part that never seems to do anything.

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Malawi's election results

Hint of discontent with Banda party

From Michael Hornsby, Zomba, Malawi

Malawi has an enlarged Parliament of 107 members, 60 of whom are new faces, as a result of the general election held last Wednesday and Thursday. It was only the second time since independence from Britain in 1964 that Malawians had gone to the polls.

The names of the successful candidates were announced here on Saturday night, a day earlier than expected. They will be sworn in at a special ceremony today.

Stunningly situated in the Shire Highlands beneath the beetling ramparts of the Zomba plateau, Zomba was the capital of Malawi until 1975, when the newly-created town of Lilongwe, nearly 200 miles to the north, took over that role. Zomba still houses the Parliament and the University of Malawi.

Zaire sends 250 troops to fight Chad rebels

Ndjamena (Reuter) - A contingent of 250 Zairean commandos arrived at Ndjamena airport yesterday to support the Chadian Government forces against Libyan-backed rebels, officials said.

"The commandos are Zaire's modest contribution to President Hisséne Habré, whose country is under attack", Mr Linda Linga, the Zairean Ambassador to Chad, told Reuters.

Official sources said a squadron of Zairean Air Force fighters would arrive later to

Opponents of apartheid

Only 11 still banned in South Africa

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

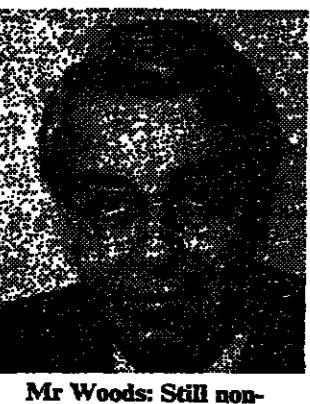
Only 11 people in South Africa, mostly blacks but also some whites, are still languishing under banning orders, the peculiar form of punishment devised by the South African authorities for those whose opposition to apartheid is deemed to be a danger to the state.

Banned persons may not be quoted in South Africa, usually cannot meet more than one person at a time, must report at prescribed intervals to the police and may not leave their home towns without permission.

In its most severe form, banning can involve banishment to some remote part of the country and virtual house arrest.

Under the new Internal Security Act which became law in July last year, all existing banning orders, of which there were thought to have been between 60 and 70,

Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, decided only to issue 10 new orders after investigation of each case by the Directive of Security Legislation. Among those who have been re-banned is Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress president.



Mr Woods: Still non-quota.

Bulldozers evict squatters from Harare camp

Harare (Reuter) - Bulldozers sent by the Zimbabwe Government razed a squatter settlement on the outskirts of Harare leaving 3,000 people homeless, the Herald newspaper reported at the weekend.

The squatters, on a private farm, had defied orders by the local Government and Town Planning Minister, Mr Enos Chikowore, to evacuate the area by midnight on Thursday.

The Government said unauthorized dealers had been making fortunes from selling plots to people desperate for accommodation.

The national news agency said that Mr Chikowore personally supervised the demolition and told reporters that the camp had become a den for criminals.

Greenham camp in US

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Inspired by the women's peace camp at Greenham Common, American women are setting up a similar encampment close to an army nuclear missile store in New York state.

They will stage a night-and-day vigil until September as a protest against the sending of Pershing and cruise missiles to five European countries at the end of this year.

The American women have drawn a lesson from the experience of the Greenham Common demonstrators and bought a 51-acre site beside the

army depot at Seaford for £25,000. As owners they are less likely to be ejected.

They call their settlement the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice and were aiming to open it today. Several hundred women are expected to take part in the protest and, just as at Greenham Common, men will not be allowed to join them.

Most American anti-nuclear weapon activists do not favour unilateral disarmament. They want a bilateral arms freeze leading to disarmament.

displeasure, against which there is no appeal.

The President nominated a further 11 MPs, eight of them men and three women. Under the constitution there is no limit on the number of MPs who can be directly nominated by Dr Banda.

In the remaining 75 seats, the voters had between two and five candidates from whom to choose.

In the absence of other means of assessing public opinion, the relatively high failure rate among sitting MPs could be a sign of popular discontent, and possibly of anger at the deaths last May in a mysterious car crash of two popular ministers who had been talked of as possible successors to Dr Banda.

Voter apathy would be another signal of dissatisfaction, but there is no reliable information on the number of registered voters, or any estimate yet of the number of Malawians who voted.

The 1977 census suggests that at least three million of Malawi's population of 6.2 million are above the age of 21 and therefore eligible to vote. Malawi officials said they expected the turnout to be between 50 and 55 per cent.

No canvassing or election campaigning was permitted on the grounds that this would have encouraged the bribing and corruption of voters.

As Mr Abraham Mwenifumbo, the chairman of the electoral commission, put it: "People know whether candidate is a good man or not from personal experience. No candidate can be allowed to try and persuade the electorate that he is a good person."



Tearful hostages fly in

Ten Portuguese, including five children, arriving in Lisbon yesterday after their release by Angolan guerrillas who held them captive for more than three months.

The 10 - some of African descent, others who had lived in the former Portuguese colony for many years - looked tired but in good health on their arrival from Johannesburg (Reuters reports).

Several of the hostages had been captured

by 66 Czechoslovak technicians and their families in a raid by Unite guerrillas on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Mocamedes on March 12. Others had been

seized at Lumaua in January and forced to

march for 53 days to the anti-government guerrillas' central camp.

Forty-five of the Czechoslovak hostages returned home last Friday.

International Red Cross officials who negotiated their release said 20 Czechoslovak and 10 Portuguese were still in Angola.

Unita, which has been fighting the Marxist

Angolan Government since independence in

1975, said the remaining hostages were

being held to be exchanged for jailed rebels

and possibly for one Irish and six British

mercenaries imprisoned by the Angolan

government.

Diplomats optimistic over Sudan captives

Nairobi (Reuter, AP) - Western diplomatic sources are optimistic about the future of five foreign aid workers held hostage in southern Sudan, after long talks by radio between missionaries and their captors.

The sources in Nairobi said yesterday that missionary negotiators and a Sudanese intermediary radioed a rebel camp at Boma from the southern provincial capital of Juba, 120 miles to the south-west, and spoke to one hostage and the rebels for more than an hour on Friday.

Previous radio contact with the rebels, members of the hitherto unknown Liberation Front of Southern Sudan, has been brief and the sources described the latest communication as positive in tone. They said the hostages - two Americans, a Canadian, a West German and a Dutchman were all in good health.

The five were abducted last week by secessionist rebels who want an independent state called Kisua. They have threatened to kill the hostages if their demands for international publicity, a \$60,000 (£40,000) ransom and clothes are not met by Wednesday.

The guerrillas have not repeated their threat to kill the hostages, but diplomatic and missionary officials believe the ultimatum stands. "There seems to be a tacit understanding that the death threat remains in force", a missionary spokesman said yesterday.

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Six Arafat envoys fly to Damascus as Bekaa ceasefire breaks down

In an attitude of humility rather than determination, six special envoys from Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, arrived in Damascus at the weekend to seek some kind of rapprochement between Mr Arafat and the Syrian Government.

As if to prove that the mutiny within the PLO's own guerrilla movement in Lebanon is indeed part of Mr Arafat's quarrel with President Assad's regime, the Palestinian delegation is also instructed to meet the PLO rebel leaders.

Mr Abu Maizar, the spokesman for the PLO's executive committee said that he and his colleagues would "do our best to solve the internal problem in Fatah, and another task for the committee is to contact our brothers the Syrians in order to strengthen the relations between them and us."

The country which so ignominiously expelled Mr Arafat just over a week ago has thus once more become "faterna Syria".

Israelis near pullback decision

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv
American contingent in the multinational force in Lebanon.

The proposals were not revealed to the full Cabinet yesterday for fear of leaks. Israel radio quoting sources close to Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, said he favoured a phased evacuation, starting with the Chouf mountains, where the Israeli troops stand between feuding Lebanese Christians and Druze and ending at the Awali River, about 25 miles from the border.

Officials said a "national consensus line" would correspond in depth with a security zone the Israeli opposition parties said was sufficient for protection of the northern border. Some ministers were known to oppose unilateral withdrawal, which officials euphemistically called "redeployment".

From Robert Flak, Beirut
according to Lebanese government officials.

Lebanese militias in the area negotiated a second truce, although PLO officers loyal to Mr Arafat suspected that the fighting was provoked by Syria to coincide with the arrival in Damascus of Mr Arafat's delegation.

• ALEXANDRIA: Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said yesterday that a visit by Mr Tareq Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, was an important step in improving Egypt's relations with Arab countries (Reuter reports).

But the two ministers told reporters after a meeting with President Mubarak that resumption of diplomatic relations between their countries was not discussed.

The delegation is also hoping to discover on what terms President Assad would be prepared to allow Mr Arafat to return to Damascus, or, at least to permit him to transit through the Syrian capital to reach Lebanon.

Mr Abu Maizar hopes to talk to President Assad although there was no sign yesterday evening that the Syrian leader was prepared to accommodate him.

In the Bekaa Valley, meanwhile, the ceasefire between the two PLO factions temporarily broke down on Saturday, causing at least 10 deaths,

Mr Ali said the visit would give new dimensions to Egypt's relations with other Arab countries, most of which, like Iraq, broke off ties with Egypt in 1979 because it signed the peace treaty with Israel. But Egypt has supported Iraq in its Gulf war with Iran.

Pakistan is taking seriously the possibility of an Israeli attack on its nuclear research plant at Kahuta, near the capital, according to President Zia ul-Haq.

President Zia told reporters yesterday that his Government had "categorical information that there are countries who are suspicious of Pakistan's peaceful programme and thought of taking an action similar to the one Israel took in Iraq."

He was emphatic, however, that Pakistan is not developing a nuclear bomb. "We have no intention of acquiring nuclear technology for non-peaceful purposes," he told a group of correspondents who are travelling with Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State.

"There is no such thing as a peaceful nuclear device," he added.

The President discounted any possibility of a joint operation against his nuclear power stations by Israel and India, as has been suggested in Western press reports, and ruled out India as a threat. "But Israel's name did come up," he said.

He did say, however, that he had taken precautions against the possibility of a surprise attack. "They are very sensitive facilities and we cannot afford to let them lie naked," he said.

Last week there were reports in the Indian press that Pakistan had exploded a nuclear device underground in the mountains of Baluchistan. The reports were denied by the Pakistanis and eventually discounted by the Indian Government, too. But they show that there is still a good deal of nervousness in the area about Pakistan's intentions.

The President, who was meeting the press for the first time since his gall bladder operation on June 1, also spoke of his plans for introducing a democratic constitution to the country.

General Zia, who took power six years ago tomorrow, said: "We have given the country six years of good government, but we have not been able to give them elected government".

Leading article, page 11

Jaruzelski tries to win the young

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by an unusual array of Politburo members and two deputy premiers, yesterday addressed a congress of young Communist activists in what is evidently the first big step in a new party campaign to win the hearts and minds of Polish youth.

The speeches at the congress made its purpose clear: after the visit of the Pope to Poland, the Communist Party wants to ensure that young Poles do not stray from socialism to Roman Catholicism.

They emphasized the contribution of socialism to the lot of young people - a contribution implicitly rejected by the Pope during his sermon to youth in Czestochowa two weeks ago - and called on the audience to be more active in converting their generation.

The Government was deeply disturbed by the Pope's address to young people and, according to a recent issue of the confidential Warsaw party bulletin, lodged a protest.

The real response to the Pope was obvious from the line-up in the Gdansk Oliwia sports hall, which just over two years ago housed the national congress of the Solidarity union.

Taking part in the meeting, apart from General Jaruzelski, were no fewer than six Politburo members.

In urging the young Communists to action, General Jaruzelski said: "You are representatives of that section of Polish youth which joined the party and took upon itself the duty to combat evil, the duty to be active".

The general, normally ill at ease in large assemblies, consciously tried to strike an informal pose - rather as the Pope did during his youth masses - and chose to describe his speech as "a contribution to a conversation with young people whom he knew well".

Most criticism from the young activists came not while General Jaruzelski was there but on Saturday, when many spoke about the inertia of the party bureaucracy and the difficulties in bringing about political change.

Mr Rakowski tried to reply to these criticisms in a generally well-received speech: "Bureaucracy is an indispensable element of a modern state, providing, of course, it fulfills its tasks properly. In Poland we must above all stop blaming others for mistakes and disclaiming everything that is bad... Everyone should be responsible for himself, for his own fate."



Power bid: Mr Michael Reagan, the President's son, preparing to leave Miami for an attempt on the world powerboat record for the 1,257-mile run to New York.

Another Cuba hijack

Miami (Reuter) - Two men, holding explosives in one hand and flicking cigarette lighters in the other, hijacked a US airliner to Cuba on Saturday. It was the fifth such hijacking in nine weeks.

The Pan American Boeing 727 was on an internal Florida flight with 55 passengers and six crew when it was taken over. It later flew back to Miami. No one was injured.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said the alleged hijackers, tentatively identified as Angel Martinez and Omar Merida, both Cuban refugees aged about 40, were arrested by Havana police.

When it was taken over, it later flew back to Miami. No one was injured.

The bodies of a man and a woman, were found by police in the car park of an hotel. A coroner reported that they had been beaten and strangled. They had notes tied around their necks saying they had been killed by the Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA).

Diplomats say the President, a committed socialist, believes South Africa will miss no opportunity to bring him down. This, they say, is why the anti-aircraft guns are on the grounds of the palace. They say this is also why he obtained Soviet-supplied MiG21s a few years ago. Soviet tanks and four MiG17s piloted by North Koreans. The MiG17s, however, no longer fly.

A Presidential confidant said Mr Tatsiraka was not really worried about the South African naval commander who was educated in France, rose to prominence as Foreign Minister in 1972 when Philibert Tsiranana, Madagascar's first President after independence in 1960, was swept aside on a popular wave of dissatisfaction, and power was handed over to General Gabriel Ramanantsoa.

In 1975 General Ramanantsoa handed over power to Colonel Richard Ratsimamanga.

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All are hatchbacks, with prices starting at just £4,350.*

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The Renault 11 certainly looks tough enough.

So do some other cars.

But, unlike some other cars, this car has toughness and safety built in.

The body is given full anti-corrosion treatment before it's even made.

(All the metal used is pre-protected by a special rustproofing process called cataphoresis.)

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Put simply, the Renault 11's sporty good looks are built to survive.

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The Renault 11's advanced aerodynamic body shape has a drag co-efficient of just 0.35.

On paper, that's terrific.

In reality, it means that the 1397cc TSE model, for example, is capable of speeds of over 100 mph.

Whilst, at the same time, it helps keep your petrol costs down to a minimum.

You can get as much as 55.4 mpg at 56 mph from the GTL model.

And as much as 38.2 mpg driving in and around town.

Now, a word of comfort.

Conditions outside a car tend to dictate what conditions are like inside.

Knowing this, we've tried to make you feel as comfortable as we can.

In the top models, the ingenious, monotrace design of the front seats lets you adjust them through an arc until you find the ideal position.

Meanwhile, in the back, your passengers can be comfortable too.

They can stretch out their legs either side of the single monotrace runner.

Also, some models have split rear seats, which you can fold down individually to provide extra luggage space.

Technically, it's now all possible.

The level of technical equipment in the new Renault 11 is exceptional.

There's everything from central door-locking and electric front windows to a 'lights left on' warning buzzer and an oil level indicator on the dashboard.

Everything you need to make life easier.

And, we believe, make the business of driving today more of a pleasure.

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SPECTRUM

Legal aid was meant to offer the benefit of expert help to anyone facing the law, whether or not they had the means to pay. Its critics say it has become a trough of waste and abuse and the costs are out of control.

In the first of a three-part series, Frances Gibb looks at the way the system was devised – and how it works – to discover why the bill for legal aid has doubled in the past five years

Making crime pay

Legal aid, conceived to give everyone access to the law regardless of means, is crying out for reform. The Lord Chancellor believes the service is "cascading out of control", and demand threatens to outstrip supply, despite the theory it is there for all who need it.

It is now one of the fastest growing branches of the welfare state – the cost has doubled in five years – and cracks are beginning to show.

To its critics, legal aid at best means waste, at worst, abuse by any or all of those involved: defendants, police, lawyers, court staff. And it is the criminal legal system, where police accuse lawyers of having their hands deep in "the legal aid trough", that is most attacked.

Criminal legal aid now accounts for the lion's share of the spiralling costs. It totalled more than £100m last year compared with £50,000 in 1961, £63m in 1979/80 and £85m in 1980/81; an increase the Lord Chancellor has described as "cascading out of control". In Scotland, in just one year, 1981, legal aid rose from £17m to £29m.

Although few firms of solicitors specialize in criminal legal aid, it is possible to build up a practice entirely on such work. This has happened chiefly in the big cities such as Liverpool. As Tony Judge, editor of the Police Federation's magazine, puts it: "There are few firms that have learned to squeeze the udders that milk the system."

Criminal legal aid can be wasted, or misused, in a number of ways. Solicitors, for instance, can make claims for work not done. Last year in Scotland eight Ayrshire solicitors were reported for allegedly making false claims. But such allegations can be difficult to substantiate. The Law Society in Scotland proceeded against only two of them, the rest were "too trivial or lacked evidence". Of those two, one was found guilty of professional misconduct and fined £2,500.

Second, there is the duty solicitor scheme, which the government is proposing under the Legal Aid Act 1982 to make nationwide, in all courts. This scheme, under which a solicitor is "on call" at a court for defendants who need advice or representation, can provide a young solicitor with a steady source of income.

Stuart supporters on site

Growing out of scholarly research into theatre design is practical theatre research – the attempt to reconstruct early theatres, and to test hypotheses about conditions of performance by acting plays by Shakespeare and his contemporaries in their original conditions. C. Walter Hodges, who has made a lifetime's study of the Globe, designed a splendidly detailed small-scale model which was unveiled at an exhibition in the Harvard Theatre Collection three years ago. Now he is advising on the plans to build a full-scale replica of the Second Globe in Detroit. And in London, the tireless Sam Wanamaker presides over plans to rebuild not only the first Globe but

luncheon at the House of Lords, a private yacht trip on the Thames, a bus trip to Althorp House with lunch there hosted by Countess Spencer, a dinner at the Mansion House hosted by the Lord Mayor, a luncheon and tour of Windsor Castle, a visit to the sculptor Henry Moore, and so on. The climax will be a reception at Buckingham Palace. Also according to the Newsletter, a hundred guests "will be selected by the Palace from a list half British and half American" submitted with the amounts each person will have pledged."

Labours found

Missing bowl

There's always the chance that major new Shakespeare documents may turn up. In 1904 a copy of the previously unknown first quarto of Titus

Andronicus was found in Sweden. In 1957 the discovery of fragments of a bookseller's account showed that Shakespeare's lost comedy Love's Labour's Won, mentioned in print in 1598, had itself reached print. Has it really been read out of existence, or does a copy lurk in some unsuspected spot? Even a Shakespeare manuscript may survive somewhere. But at this stage in the game, discoveries are likely to be a matter of luck, by-products of other work, not the result of a systematic search.

The most interesting documentary find of the last few years turned up in the course of research on the Parliament of 1614. It is a letter from a young London merchant to his Somersham uncle, describing the burning of the Globe Theatre in 1613 during a performance of Shakespeare's All is True, an alternative title for Henry VIII. It tells that "the people escaped all without hurt except one man who was scalded with the fire by adventuring in to save a child which otherwise had been burnt." Other letters about the disaster were already known, but this one adds some details, such as the fact that the play "had been acted not passing two or three times before." Maybe

also a court theatre of the Stuart period, both in Southwark. He has been enthusing about the idea for many years. Now he has secured a site, organized an academic advisory council, coaxed promises of millions out of wealthy supporters, and persuaded Prince Philip to become patron. The site will be dedicated on July 12. The American Shakespeare Newsletter reports that "large donors" will be treated in the preceding four days to "a

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research:
SHAKESPEARE



Part of Hollar's panorama includes the second Globe

Recycled

Textual studies feed new editions as do the thousands of other books and articles that appear every year. There seems to be a 50 year cycle for major editions: the Cambridge began to appear in 1863, the old Arden in 1899, the New Cambridge in 1921, the new Arden in 1951, and the Oxford in 1982. Cambridge also has a new edition in hand.

French farce

Shakespeare's conferences, giving specialists the chance of both formal and informal discussions of the latest research, are held regularly in England, America, France, Germany and Japan, and sporadically elsewhere. Usually they include one or more performances of plays. At a conference in Toulouse this April, I saw a production of The Winter's

Tale, in French, by local amateurs, which reduced an initially respectful audience to helpless mirth in its later stages when the actors, having failed to memorize their parts, resorted to miming an entire, long scene to tape-recordings of their own voices. The British Council loyalty declared that Toulouse audiences were not yet ready for Shakespeare. But next evening six professionals, all native, gave a Coriolanus – also in French – which, for inspiration, dedication and intellectual energy, would have been hard to beat anywhere.

be distinguished from theirs. Early efforts have not been too convincing, but increasing sophistication may yield better results.

Machine memory

The computer is increasingly used in Shakespeare studies. There are computer-generated concordances, not only to original texts, and to edited ones, but also to individual roles. They provide the statistics with an ease and reliability not previously available; but it is up to scholars and critics what they do with them. Concordances of the work of individual composers of early printed text open up the possibility of solving some long-standing problems. By comparing the known preferences of a particular composer with the spelling and punctuation in the Folio texts of Hamlet and Othello, Gary Taylor, of OUP's Shakespeare department, has been able to show that these texts were set from manuscript copy, not from printed texts. Such work could not be undertaken without the computer, and has significant implications for the editor.

The most exciting work in textual studies during the last few years has been devoted to showing that the two basic early texts of King Lear, the quarto of 1609 and the Folio of 1623, do not, as had been supposed, both derive from a single play, but that the quarto gives the play the form in which Shakespeare first conceived it, and that the Folio represents his substantial revision. Last year, CUP printed the first of two volumes by P. W. M. Blayney, a wonderfully detailed analysis of the printing of the quarto in the light of all the other work done by the same printer; and later this year OUP will publish The Division of the Kingdoms, another substantial volume devoted both to proving the two-text hypothesis and to examining some of its critical implications. King Lear will never be the same again.

Stanley Wells



Each day one of four special court clerks sifts the legal aid applications. Manchester's grant rate, at 90 per cent for magistrates' cases, is high. The problems are soon apparent. At least one-third of the forms give insufficient detail. Lawyers say they have not enough time but the clerks say some do it in the hope of improving their chances of legal aid. Others are reluctant to give details of previous convictions, possible defence or likely plea prior to the court case. All these forms have to be sent back.

The touchstone in granting, one clerk said, is the offence rather than the defendant's means. Someone at risk of custody gets legal aid. But someone facing a £5 fine for cycling without lights who is pleading guilty will not; a solicitor can do little in mitigation. "It's no use spending £100 of taxpayers' money to drop a fine by £10, especially if there might be £50 costs."

There is plenty of room for abuse. "Not guilty" pleas tend to get aid, as do elections for crown court trial. A few solicitors therefore encourage going for jury trial and a not-guilty plea, even though half of these pleas change just before trial. Although clerks know the likely solicitors, they cannot take a risk and not grant aid in case an innocent defendant has by chance gone to that firm in good faith.

There is also the problem of a few solicitors defending hopeless cases, just because the money is not from the client's pocket; and a few, the clerks say, who exaggerate travelling time to court (the rate is £1.50 an hour), or put in exaggerated claims for waiting time on different cases when the cases were in one court on one day.

But with the number of changed pleas and repeated adjournments for hearings, the chief headache for a court such as Manchester is listing of cases. Waiting time in magistrates' courts now runs to £9.5m a year, one of the biggest sources of waste. Mr Philip Dodd, who as clerk to the Manchester City Justices runs the courts, says lists now must be deliberately overloaded to try to counteract the number of cases that will collapse through changed pleas. But there are still often empty courts, because the parties and magistrates cannot be assembled at a moment's notice.

At £9.5m, waiting time is now one of the biggest wastes

moreover... Miles Kingston

Calling all Moreover shareholders

A message to readers of *The Times*. Do you sometimes get a bit uneasy when you start reading a page of this newspaper and find it is a huge advertisement in a takeover campaign? When someone called Thomas Longhi is appealing to you not, for heaven's sake, to sell your share in P & Q to the House of Tilting! And you haven't heard of any of them, and wouldn't sell your shares to them either, judging from the kind of ads they put in *The Times*?

We at Moreover House intend to put a stop to that.

How? It's quite simple. We are making a takeover bid for the Monopolies Commission. This is a small but powerful organization in London which could, if it wanted to, put a stop to all this takeover nonsense. At the moment we believe its efficiency and profitability are way below capacity, and that its management would benefit powerfully from our expertise.

Under the stewardship of Moreover Holdings, the Monopolies Commission could make a whacking great profit by accepting commissions direct from all firms involved in mergers. Our message to shareholders in the Monopolies Commission is: Accept the Moreover bid!

Moreover would make a mess of it. That is the message from the Monopolies Commission.

All right, so Moreover Holdings are a thriving new group who have already taken over part of *The Times* newspaper. They have hugely successful enterprises in Hong Kong, Singapore and Moscow, as well as a thriving hot-dog stand in the Cayman Islands. They have sole worldwide rights in General Galtier's writings.

So what? They are also a fly-by-night organization whose methods have attracted the attention of the police in such places as Moscow, Hong Kong and Singapore. The public health authorities in the Cayman Islands have twenty prosecutions pending. And General Galtier's works are considered to be a fake by none other than Lord Dacre.

Ruin property. Moreover could be a credit to British business. That is why the Monopolies Commission is, for the first time, making a takeover bid.

If you own Moreover shares – sell out to Monopolies!

Oh dear, oh dear. The Monopolies Commission really has got its knickers in a twist, hasn't it? Did you ever see anyone so scared in all its life?

What it needs is someone grown up to run it. And that means Moreover Holdings. On the day we take over, there will be unlimited salmon for everyone. That's a promise. Stand by us and we'll stand by you. Don't accept the Monopolies day.

A message from Monopolies. Blimey, so they're offering bribes now, are they? A free lunch if we get taken over. Could you really trust a shady, corrupt outfit that made offers like that?

Here's what we say to Moreover shareholders. Accept our bid, and we'll give each and every one of you a small company of your own to play with. We have more than a few left over from previous cases.

Can't say fairer than that, can we?

A final message from Moreover. Money isn't everything, you know. The quality of life counts as well.

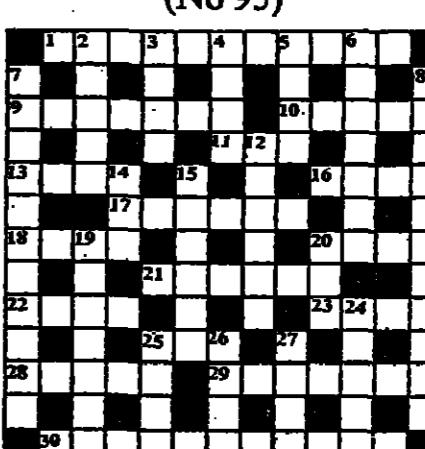
And talking of private life, we have some very curious information about the lifestyle of the people who run Monopolies. Red hot, sort of it. Not the sort of stuff you'd like to get out.

So remember: if the Monopolies bid is successful, Moreover Holdings will not be afraid to spill the dirt.

This is a blackmail attempt by Moreover Holdings, the group that nobody messes around with.

[A message to Moreover Holdings and the Monopolies Commission. This take-over battle is now closed. Ed.]

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 95)



ACROSS

- Science of antiquities (11)
- Visera (7)
- Meeting place (5)
- Veneration (3)
- Third sword (4)
- Not false (4)
- Sewing aid (6)
- Moving air (4)
- Slavish woman (4)
- Smallest quantities (6)
- TV award (4)
- Spanish lady (4)
- Chin cloth (3)
- Alcohol constituent (5)
- Banjo-like instrument (7)
- Nazi militia (11)
- DOWN**
- Mountain chain (5)
- Firm (4)
- Girl's name (4)
- Affection (4)
- Not particular (7)
- Small warship (11)
- Having openings (11)
- Sky (6)
- Zodiacal sign (6)
- Precious girl (7)
- Snowy (3)
- Having advantage (3)
- Bosom (4)
- Brave man (4)

SOLUTION TO No 94

ACROSS: 1 Admirer 5 Chela 8 Ibo 9 Setting 16 Neeps 11 Toss 12 Darling 14 Overabundance 24 Kemp 25 Royalty

DOWN: 1 Also 2 Moto 3 Reinstatement 4 Rigid 5 Contradictory 6 Evasion 7 Assignee 13 Boarddeck 15 Bardrum 17 Sober 19 Grill 20 Rely

MODERN TIMES



A
sideways
look at
the British
way of life

My pub-gaming went out when the micro-chip came in. Put that down to the age of the player if you must, or to the age of the splendid old wooden machines which I, helped by a thousand other pairs of hands, shook into submission. Fully ten years ago it became clear to the compulsive user of the skittle-billiards or bar football table that there was a revolution in the beery air; an electronic prince waiting in the snug.

The first signs of change were the ever less frequent visits of the maintenance men. In my local, admittedly, they never exactly got the come-on; they were usually taken for closet weights and measures men, and the ribby alsatian would stand

guard with his tongue steaming as if to say: "You lay one finger on that table, and I'll have you..."

But it was not only in this pub that the footy and the billiards seemed to rot into relics; it was happening everywhere. Fewer and fewer balls came down the chute; the red got stuck and you had to improvise with a daubed white; soon you could see the lead beneath the rents in the felt, gouged and regouged by drunken cue-tips; finally the time mechanism went wrong and you could get an endless game for nothing, which devalued the whole thing and turned it into just another beer-table. From there it was a matter of time before the poor old hulk, sans coins, sans cues, sans balls, sans everything, was dragged into the shadows and forgotten.

The poor old footy went the same way; the little wooden players got terminal cramp, hung on their spindles with their feet in the air, and the table duly joined the billiards in the morgue. In a matter of weeks, the click of ivory and the blast of little Bobby Charlton's double-footed 'drive' was replaced by a muted but carrying bleep from a black screen in the corner of the saloon. A white fleck

was dancing from side to side and being parried (or not) by two vertical cursors. The shrieks of the players made an odd contrast with their motionlessness.

Nostalgia, you say, and I plead guilty to the charge; it is true that not all pub games are yet in the province of the microcircuit. There are bold, even growing pockets of resistance around the darts board, domino table and, of course, fruit-machine. Yet this last category seems to me the most abject of the lot. For a start, the world of coinciding raspberries and bells that don't line up has always attracted the wide boys and taken all credibility from the rotating bands. There is no pitting of hand and eye against a moving ball — nothing but addiction to someone else's easy profit. I know I am in a minority, but when I want to lose money by watching patterns blur before my eyes, I would rather take a cab from Redbridge to Richmond at three in the morning.

I would like to rationalize my frumpy distaste for the beeping and bleeping games by saying that they are more predatory, more nakedly aggressive than the old mechanical genre. Indeed, at the risk of falling flat on my face, I shall try. The latest, most

sophisticated model is a thing called Pac-Man. Each player controls, or attempts to control, an army of snapping, disembodied heads, all seething their way round a maze and the aim is, put at its simplest, to swallow your opponent. At advanced hours of the evening the screen is usually surrounded by partisan well-wishers encouraging their man to "Eat! Eat! Eat!" or "Swallow! Swallow! Swallow!" One of my more imaginative friends, himself an irredeemable addict, reckons the appeal of the game lies in its reconstruction of childhood nightmares, and who am I to argue?

You may say, in return, that there was nothing particularly gentlemanly about rattling your opponent's wrists with the force of your centre forward's shot, or causing him to lose his entire score by toppling the black mushroom, but then think of those moments of finesse and gentle tension as the red ball lipped into the 200 hole.

For me, though, the most heinous game of the lot — mercifully scarce — is a calibrated strength tester with a trigger mechanism, which the labourers of Camden Town squeeze like putty. You see, I just can't shift it.

Alan Franks

Penny Perrick

Lenor's
black
marks


I hope the Lenor Lady is not included in Procter & Gamble's new £50m advertising budget. The Lenor Lady, for those of you who take a tea-break during commercials, is the goofy looking woman who faints on the staircase when her family suddenly notices that the newly washed clothes are soft and sweet-smelling. One wonders what kind of a laundress she was before the purchase of P & G's fabric conditioner resulted in such hectic appreciation.

Did the towels come out of the washing machine crunchy as barbed wire? Was her husband ostracized because his shirts smelt like Jevey Fluid? And why does a little gratitude knock this woman unconscious? Are her husband and children such ingrates that a rare word of approval from them causes her to behave as if she's discovered the Esso tiger fleeing his claws in her laundry basket? Clearly her home life is obnoxious and I am not surprised that young women surveyed by the Holder and Scorar research consultancy singled out the Lenor commercial as being particularly offensive.

Holder and Scorar's research has convinced them that most soap powder operas need a new script. Kay Scorar, one of the firm's founders, said: "It's not only women who are antagonized by these commercials, the ordinary man in the street is beginning to find them offensive on behalf of his wife." Our surveys produced three main criticisms of the commercials: they portray life-styles which no longer exist, they attribute emotions to situations where emotions aren't involved and they're very unoriginal.

Longing to see women back where they belong

A study of the *Portrayal of Women in Advertising*, carried out for the Equal Opportunities Commission by Manchester University's marketing department, reported that the treatment which incorporated a less restricted, modern female role-portrayal was consistently found to enhance the market-effectiveness of the brand's advertising". Not much notice has been taken of this finding.

Such is the advertisers' evident longing to see women back where they belong — right there stoking the washing machine — they even show former tennis star Christine Truman in the unlikely role of obsessive housewife, smirking proudly as she holds her glowing t-shirt up to the light. The downbeat message of this commercial is that, championship seasons dwindle and die, but washdays go on forever. In real life, tennis players past their peak don't seem to end up as Mrs whiter-than-white. They become sports commentators, design consultants and writers of scandalous memoirs.

The men who advertise detergents are not alone in suffering from a wistful kind of nostalgia regarding the lives of women. In the early days of the advertising industry, when the agencies hummed and buzzed with thrusting young men in button-down shirts and horn-rimmed glasses, the Average Housewife existed in her millions.

Today, even though the full-time housewife is rarely sighted — only one in five households contains a married woman who doesn't go out to work — the advertisers planning new campaigns still seek her out, ignoring the views of the women who now outnumber her: working wives, single mothers, unmarried women, divorcees and widows. It is this group of women who, according to the Holder and Scorar research, wouldn't mind if the Lenor Lady's fainting fit proved to be terminal.

Less concerned with stereotyped guilt

So far, in spite of the adverse criticism of their commercials, soap-powder sales aren't slumping. This is largely because Procter & Gamble and Lever Brothers between them own 89 per cent of the washing powder market.

Even so, Kay Scorar thinks that the long term effect of disliked commercials could be serious for the soap giants. "The dominance of Lever Brothers over Procter & Gamble might be because Lever's advertisements for products like Persil Automatic are jollier and less concerned with the kind of stereotyped guilt you see in the Procter & Gamble commercials. Another factor is that in most markets it's the little people who are beginning to grow. Small companies don't have £50m a year to spend, so they have to spend what they've got more wisely. One day a smaller manufacturer might come along with a campaign for a household product that really says something relevant about women's lives, and that could change things. Younger women are being ignored by the giant companies. These women haven't made up their brand choice yet and when they do, they're going to go for what seems relevant to them."

She is taking the long term view. I am still worried about the short term effects of letting the washing line stand as a symbol for marital stability. Procter & Gamble is the top single television advertiser and, had it a mind to, it could swamp the screen with women who are happy only as long as their bed linens sparkle like diamonds. I rang up Procter & Gamble to see if the Lenor Lady was going to run and run. They wouldn't tell me.

Eaten up with Pac-Man

KNOCKERS
Aunt Sally,
Stan Thomson

It's actually a very old game indeed in Oxfordshire and the surrounding counties — and there are a couple of isolated pockets elsewhere, in Kent for example. There's a very similar game played in northern France. It used to be played with real dolls, like the one in Worzel Gummidge, but you don't see them any more. You have six or eight in a team and each player has six sticks — a little larger than a truncheon — which they throw down a pitch at a small wooden doll sitting on an L-shaped piece of iron (on a pole), which swivels as you hit it. The object of the game is to hit the doll off cleanly, always throwing underarm, without first touching the iron (the chap at the other end of the pitch (the caller) calls "iron" if you do that; it's called a blob if you don't hit anything. If wood hits wood cleanly the player scores one point. You play three legs and a beer leg. Does the team drink while playing? Mine never stops! They're a very good but social team; by the third leg they're beginning to deteriorate rapidly. Personally speaking I've never seen a side get them all off at once, that would be a remarkable feat . . . but one of the most incredible games I ever played was one where not one member was under sixty. It's not a game of strength, but a very canny game. And if the wind's blowing it's very tricky.



POT LUCK
Bar Billiards, Peter Collett

I started to play when I came to the pub thirteen years ago — because it was here really and seemed to be well-liked in this part of the world — it is mostly a game that you find in the south-east. I'd call myself a reasonably good player. We have two teams and we play league here every Thursday during the season — from October to May. We were runners up last year in the Witney league. I think it's a good pub game for several reasons. It may cost 30p to play a game for, say, 20 minutes, but split two or four ways that's not expensive, and you have the chance to play against all sorts and standards of players all over the



HUSTLE PSYCH
Pool, Sara Tilly

I suppose you could call pool the poor man's snooker. The aim of the game, if you're a good player, is to go for a seven-ball break, finishing with the black; if you're a bad player you cover the pockets and try to slow up your opponent by playing a snooker. American pool is more complex; you have to state your designated pocket before you take your shot and you must stick with it. I've been playing since I was fifteen. I started in a British Legion Club but when I applied to join, my application was refused in a letter saying "we can't accept you because you're a woman and women are

more likely to rip the cloth." I wanted a game, not war, so I went elsewhere. I suppose I took it up because if you want a drink in a pub and you play a game — any game, you're more likely to be accepted and not look as if you're waiting to be picked up. Pool is a predominantly male game and being a female is a great advantage. Men think you're going to be easy to beat. Then you play a shot with bottom screw or check side and they become incredibly tense, frightened of being beaten by a woman. I just nod along and seven times out of ten I beat them. There are also "psychos", such as chalking your cue when your opponent is in an unbeatable position or murmuring "unlucky" just when he leans down to take a shot. People play because they think it's cool. — "The Hustler", remember? If you can play pool you're acceptable in a pub.

TEAM ESTEEM
Darts, Simon Rice

I was brought up in Northumberland, where it's very important for a man to be a good darts player and a good drinker. I started playing in youth clubs when I was fourteen or fifteen. I was fairly good from the off, yes — good hand-eye coordination. I've never done one hundred and eighty in three though. I've seen it many times — my best is one hundred and sixty. The main games in Northumberland are double 0/50/double finish; 50/1 double finish. Mickey Mouse: Round the Board/Cricket. I played in the college team, usually against teams from local working men's clubs in Madeley, North Staffs...

Drinking's a very important part of the game — most people play much better when they've had a few pints, you're far less anxious and your eye gets better as you play on — anything from five to eight pints. . . I enjoy the game because it's skillful, gives you the opportunity to do something in a pub and not just stand around drinking and it's a social game. You can get a group of friends together, men and women, different standards, doesn't matter. You play for money or pints or just the sociability aspect. I've been beaten by my girlfriend once in "round-the-board" but I think that was a fluke! Ever since I was a lad I've always said that I'd like to be good at golf, snooker and darts, for the esteem really, so that your mates, the locals, say "this kid can do something". Esteem means you're one of the lads.

LEVEL PEGS
Cribbage, Finlay MacDonald

My brother taught me at the age of thirteen when he came home from the forces. He instilled it in me by gentle persuasion . . . numbers and figures always held a great fascination for me anyway, and I picked it up quite quickly. I then inflicted it on my younger brother and friends at school who all started playing. There was a lapse of about four years when I went to college. I drifted into a pub in Shropshire one night where they were playing cribbage (you very rarely find it played in Scotland) but when I came to live in England I found it played in pubs more often and once I got know a circle of

Judy Froshaug

Tomorrow: Suzy Menkes reports on the end-of-term shows by the fashion students

FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S
GOOD FOOD GUIDE

Flavia is at Henley to study the food preferences of the crews, e.g. the Cork Milliners.

The important thing is that our diet should be perfectly balanced.



Not to say absolutely symmetrical. Weights must eat two of everything. One leg can't be heavier than the other....



...because the boat is so delicately balanced. We must consume even numbers of calories...



I'm only allowed chewing gum.



That's how boats are these days — precision instruments.



Good luck! I hope you win!

But halfway through the race disaster strikes!

It happens every year. It's the Cork's fault. He shifts the chewing gum to the other side of his mouth too quickly.

The Cork Milliners have fallen over!



THE TIMES DIARY

Will travel . . .

Michael Leapman, whose new book about our proprietor, Rupert Murdoch, was reviewed without enthusiasm in three of yesterday's Sunday papers and who parted company with the *Daily Express* this weekend, has two causes for rueful consolation. First, Murdoch has already ensured that Leapman will make a little pot of money from his book, *Barefaced Cheek*. To ease his way to company reports, Leapman bought £700 worth of non-voting shares in News International at 96p. They quickly doubled in value, and Murdoch now wants to buy out all minority shareholders at 225p a share. Second, Leapman has the thought that he could always stick to travel writing. In the *Sunday Telegraph*, travel editor Nigel Buxton, finds plenty to praise in Leapman's recent *Companion Guide to New York*, 14 pages on from Angus Mandie's unadmirable remarks about *Barefaced Cheek*. Buxton notes a "formidable amount of research, nimble and steadfast legerdemain, lively humour and general competence in his trade."

. . . to these?

Our archaeological correspondent, Norman Hammond, has dug up a splendid entry for my foreign menus file on Second Avenue in New York City. The Sitar restaurant there lists such appetizing novelties as 54Pron Rice, Malagutian Soup, Mangi Cetny, Crab Meat Shaag and Boti Kebab. This is a game readers enjoy too, of course, and J.R.E. Adams recommends the restaurant on the corner of the Plaza Real, Barcelona, which offers Guts, Slab sepiia, Slams, Shalls and Squit to the Romana. From menus on Santorini and Naxos, T.H. Leibowitz called Lamb cooked to a Peasant, Meat Bullets, and Small Try, while Sarah Ganham found only one dish in Latin script she could read in the otherwise Cyrillic menu of a motorway restaurant in southern Serbia. It was Hemmedex.

• The advertising agency appointed by the British Deer Farming Association to suggest a brand name for deer meat could do worse than heed my readers' proposals. One come up with "Bambiburgers"; witty but tasteless.

Taking a chance

After pennies from heaven, dollars from Forgney, whose debt-ridden musical "Y' ne ("I") is not so poor that it can't shower notes from the ceiling of the auditorium. After the show's lean critical reception, it was a sceptical PHS Spy who went to the Piccadilly Theatre to evaluate the extravaganza. I have to report that she and her partner found the £25 dinner/show package good value, even if most of those notes turned out to be Monopoly money.

• The TV programme Help! on Friday was devoted to hysterical self-help groups. Is DIY medicine perhaps getting too ambitious?

That won't do

American Express was not amused by the publicity material for the film *Funny Money* which included an imitation credit card appropriating the "That'll do nicely" slogan for comic purposes. American Express has won a court injunction requiring removal of the slogan and changes in the posters for the film. As the company offices are just across the street from the Classic Haymarket where the film is showing, there will be no shortage of supervision.

• A lecture by Lord Croham, former head of the Home Civil Service, entitled Change and stress in the structure of British government, was classified by The Treasury's library under "National Health Service."

Island hang-up.

This is the sesquicentennial of Charles Darwin's visit to the Falklands. He did not like them. It rained incessantly, his ponies were always sinking up to their bellies in bogs, and his account concludes: "If any one catches me there again I will give him leave to hang me up as a scarecrow for all future naturalists."

• Oxford University is economizing by sending copies of its regulations only once to undergraduates during their residence, instead of annually as before. Bulldogs bark, but cuts bite.

Seat retreat

Patricia Hewitt, who resigned as director of the National Council for Civil Liberties a few months ago because of the prospect of becoming an MP, was so confident she would win Leicester East for Labour that she started buying a house there. Having lost (by 933 votes), she has now had to call off the purchase.

• Self-confessed eight stone weakling Lindon Lewis is feeling rather pleased with himself, having just performed a feat of which eight of the Metropolitan Police's bravest officers proved incapable - removing a Denver Boot from his car. It occurred to me that it could be a dicey trophy since mere interference with a clamp carries a fine of up to £200, but Lewis assured me he will return it promptly. He says it took him just five minutes to remove the device on Friday afternoon, but adds modestly that he was helped by his nephew, who is nearly one year old. He swears he did not actually touch the clamp, as he removed the whole wheel, replaced it with a spare, and drove off. Now he wants to market an anti-clamp spanner at Christmas, but I doubt whether it will catch on.

PHS

Case proved - by the Scots

by Nicholas Fairbairn

For many years there has been talk of introducing an independent prosecuting service into England and Wales such as we have had, essentially, in Scotland for three centuries. There has been considerable resistance to the idea both from the Home Office and the police. But the Queen's Speech contained a firm commitment by the new Conservative government in its first Parliament to institute just such an enlightened reform. Let me reassure those who may doubt the efficacy of such a reform that they have nothing to fear.

One of the criticisms still raised by the antagonists in England is that to suggest the measure is necessary casts a slur on the police. But justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done. And it is a principle of natural justice that no man should be judged in his own cause.

Those with an interest in solving crime should not have to be responsible for deciding whom to prosecute and for what. My view is that any reform which removes a possibility of slighting the police is a good one.

The second criticism is expense. The Home Office has mentioned a cost of £1,000m a year, and that would indeed be outrageous. In Scotland the whole prosecuting service, including costs of witnesses, costs less than the legal aid for defence, and in any event well under £10m a year. Applying standard formula, a service in

England should run to no more than £100m unless the reform is used to build new empires. That must strenuously be prevented.

A third criticism is that English procedure is more complicated than Scottish and the systems will not fit. What a wonderful argument this is for simplifying English procedure, and what a chance to abolish committee proceedings. These are not only out of date but would be irrelevant and superfluous under an independent prosecution system with any presumption of good faith, and no prosecution could be taken or charge preferred unless there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to proceed.

Fourth, it is argued that an extra layer of prosecutor will cause delay. Here again, there is a golden opportunity for the English legal system to institute some excellent reforms. Compared to those in Scotland, delays in custody cases are a public outrage. There is little point in having a system of *habeas corpus* if that process itself takes six months to be heard even after the applicant has been in custody for more than a year; in Scotland no accused person can be held in custody for more than 110 days from his full commitment, i.e. less than four months in all.

Furthermore, there can be no trial at all on a solemn matter unless it is started

within 12 months. In summary cases of a statutory nature, no man may be held in custody for more than 40 days.

It will be argued that to achieve such a time scale there would have to be a vast increase in the number of courts, judges and staff. That claim, too, must be savagely resisted. When I was called to the Scots Bar in 1957, there were 18 High Court judges, of whom two sat in the Lords. Now there are 22, of whom two sit in the Lords and one is permanent chairman of the Scottish Law Commission.

In 1957 there were fewer than 40 High Court criminal trials a year in Scotland and very few appeals. Last year there were 462 High Court criminal trials and 1,579 appeals, not to speak of 13,222 bail appeals and 149 remits for sentence, yet with only three more judges. So the system can be adjusted to cope; when there is an absolute time limit, needs must and needs do.

Let us ensure that in introducing the equity of an independent prosecuting system, the Government takes the opportunity to make other widespread and terse reforms so that, as in Scotland, the system will be swift, simple and cheap. I rather think we shall need some Scottish lawyers to ensure that result.

The author, Conservative MP for Perth and Kinross, was Solicitor General for Scotland 1979-82.

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Michael Binyon on the plight of the unwanted Turks

Can Germany bribe its guests to leave?

Boss

Twenty years ago they were welcomed at airports with bouquets by grateful mayors. A generation later the children of West Germany's pioneer "guest workers" are unemployed and unwanted. Victims of cultural alienation and public hostility, they are confined to decaying inner city ghettos, the targets of aerosol racism.

Official plans are being drawn up to halve their numbers within five years, and last week the government published its proposals to buy them out - offering 10,500 marks (about £2,500) for each foreigner who voluntarily and permanently returns home.

No one doubts there are too many foreigners in Germany - almost 4,700,000, representing over seven per cent of the population. Despite the ban almost 10 years ago on the recruitment abroad of any more *Gastarbeiter*, large families and the low German birthrate are still raising the ratio. With unemployment now topping 2,500,000 and likely to go tip again this winter, the authorities have decided to take action before resentment turns to riot.

"We ought to do what the Swiss did and simply send them home," one educated, otherwise liberal government official said - a sentiment increasingly voiced by the man in the street and gingerly broached by politicians. But it is not so easy. Not all the jobs now done by foreign workers, often highly skilled and holding key positions in industry, can be filled from the army of unemployed. And in any case Germans do not mean all foreigners: they mean the Turks.

The shadows of the past make it hard for the Germans to tackle the issue dispassionately, but the government has recognized that any repatriation must be voluntary and



will cost a lot. The new scheme is intended to help workers from certain non-EEC countries start up businesses when they return home. It offers a lump sum of 10,500 marks to each foreign worker, plus 1,500 marks per child and repayment of social security contributions. This applies only to citizens of Korea, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. It will cost some 220m marks (£55m) and is expected to encourage about 90,000 foreign workers to leave within the coming year.

Herr Norbert Blüm, the Minister of Labour and the plan's principal author, flew to Ankara yesterday to explain it to the Turks, who have already expressed strong criticism of what they see as the first step in the attempt to expel the Turks from Germany.

Many Germans now find their inner cities transformed. Go to the Kreuzberg district of West Berlin and you are in little Turkey. A smell of kebab mixes with oriental music in the rundown streets and buildings. Men with broad, dark faces and black moustaches, women with white headscarves and ankle-length

dresses, children with brown eyes and cropped hair remind you of Istanbul or the smaller towns of Anatolia. The shops are full of Turkish books, cinemas show Turkish films, the grocers stock fine dark coffee, lentils and flat bread.

The last - and largest - group to arrive, the Turks came at a time when the good jobs had gone, and have not been able to adapt. Many come from rural backgrounds in Anatolia, have never lived in cities and cling to Islam and traditional ways of life. They are stuck at the bottom of the social stratum, still live in ghettos where they feel a sense of security and identity and can hear their language spoken around them.

The Turks have experienced all the problems and prejudices of immigrants in Britain. Emotionally, they remain Turks, and dream of returning home. But in reality they have become strangers to their own country, and everyday life in Germany contradicts their aspirations. Their children fall between two cultures, speaking neither Turkish nor German well, are under-achievers at school, cannot get good jobs and in their frustration

fall prey to crime and prejudice. As unemployment strips away the veil of affluence, they are increasingly seen as competitors for jobs, and race relations grow uglier.

The government knows it has to move fast to defuse this human time bomb. Some 600m marks (£150m) is being spent on special teachers and welfare workers to integrate the second generation. Tough, controversial laws are being introduced to restrict the age at which children can join foreign parents here to six.

Already the penalties for illegal immigration have been increased. Police raids on foreigners' houses have been stepped up. Dozens of Filipino girls have been arrested in the street and summarily deported if their papers were not in order. The law on asylum is also being revised to prevent its use for economic rather than political purposes.

But, as everyone now recognizes, it will take time and money to reverse the steady flow to Germany of those seeking jobs and wealth during the boom years of the 1960s. As one observer put it: "We wanted a labour force, but we got human beings."

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Plus your daily Page 3 shop steward

Lord McCarthy, one of the few great comic figures of our day, has produced a report, commissioned by the TUC, which envisages the foundation of a daily newspaper, tabloid in shape and also, it seems, in character, to supply the desperate yearning of the nation, as expressed in the incessant ringing of enormous mobs (some of them comprising nearly three people), for a newspaper which will follow unwaveringly the political line of the Labour movement, to ensure which admirable aim its editor "would answer to the General Secretaries of the TUC and the Labour Party".

The money for the paper - Lord McCarthy estimates that it would cost £6.7m to launch and £13.3m a year to run - would have to be provided initially by the trade unions, but his lordship has calculated, on the backs of I know not how many envelopes, that the paper would break even with a circulation of 300,000, and with a circulation of 500,000 would make a profit of some £6.4m a year, a news at which Mr Rupert Murdoch, to name but a few, is said to have laughed for quite a long time in a notably hollow (some reports say positively sepulchral) manner.

Now in the first place, I have to remind the younger members (if any) of the General Council that there used to be just such a daily newspaper: it was called the *Daily Herald*, and the TUC owned a controlling interest in it. At times, the people in charge would give away such goodies as encyclopedias, life insurance sets of the works of Dickens and I think even three-piece suites, to anyone who would agree to buy the paper for six months, but in the end it was clear that giving away the Koh-i-Noor itself could not have eluded the *Herald's* inevitable fate, and in due course it went off, unmourned, to the Great Fleet Street in the Sky.

bound to adhere to the paper's invariable Labour allegiance while knowing perfectly well that most of the party's policies consisted of mad and dangerous rubbish and that many of its candidates were totalitarian thugs.

And now, if you please: we are to have a daily newspaper that hopes to survive with an editor who must "answer to the General Secretaries of the TUC and the Labour Party". Contemplating the idea of a newspaper in such macabre bondage makes the flesh creep; when, in addition, one thinks of the two men who actually hold those posts at the moment, the *prison* becomes a fit of uncontrollable shivering. I have no doubt that Mr Len Murray and Mr James Mortimer are kind to animals, scrupulously honest in making out their tax returns, and moderate in their consumption of alcohol, but originality, imagination, flair, breadth of mind, sharpness of intellect, resolute independence of character, a sense of humour and the gift of expressing themselves lucidly in their native tongue are not very high on the list of their remaining virtues.

Imagine what the reader (readers, if there should ever be as many as two) would find in a newspaper supervised by such a pair! Articles 3,000 words long by Mr David Bassett on the history of the Union of General and Municipal Workers; the serialized memoirs of Mr Frank Allain; a daily humorous column by Mr Merlin Rees; a weekly page of statistics relating to national insurance by Mr Frank Field; a regular column consisting of the Wit and Wisdom of Mr Ray Buckley; another on the Capitalist Press by Mr Tom Bawstow; a weekly article by Mr Tom Dalyell on the sinking of the Belgrano; a series of Profiles of the Deputy General Secretaries of all the unions affiliated to the TUC;

sermons by Monsignor Bruce Kent on such texts as "Love your enemies - with the exception of the Americans, of course"; a daily parliamentary sketch by Mr Paul Boateng; a restaurant and wine column by Mr Dennis Skinner; a strip cartoon about police brutality devised by Mr Michael Meacher; Mr Ernie Roberts as Fellow-Travel Editor; cricket reports by Lord Kaldor; medical advice by the general secretary of Cohe, legal advice by Lord Kagan; personal advice by Miss Joan Maynard ("Dear Worried Pregnant", I am sending you under plain cover the *Collected Works of Lenin*); and of course a regular crossword-puzzle, first prize, a volume of the speeches of Lord McCarthy; second prize, two volumes of the speeches of Lord McCarthy.

It doesn't bear thinking of. More to the point, it doesn't bear buying either, and although I have no great regard for the business sense of the members of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee (who will have, in the first instance, to take the necessary steps towards putting the project into practice), I do not think that they will do anything but bury the whole idea as expeditiously and discreetly as possible.

Anyway, what would they call it? The *Daily Labour*? The *Daily Clause Four*? The *Daily Proletariat*? The *Party Line*? The *Morning Dependent*? The *Reference Back*? But stay - these suggestions are nothing but persiflage, and I must not be thought lacking in constructive ideas. If the TUC should, after all, stump up £6.7m to launch a colossal and inevitable failure, why not call it the *Daily Herald*?

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Anne Sofer

Class warfare at County Hall

I have no proof that Mrs Thatcher and the Socialist Workers' Party are in cahoots, but the circumstantial evidence is building up. Their ideologies may be miles apart, but as Hitler and Stalin found over Poland, if the pickings are tempting enough that is a difficulty that can be overcome.

The pickings in this case consist of the Inner London Education Authority. Look at the background. For years both have planned the takeover of the authority, both hated its leadership (or at least the leadership it had until recently) and coveted its strength. Both have found it impossible to stop thinking how much better they could use its huge resources.

A really dedicated conspiracy theorist might trace the beginning of the collusion to the William Tyndale affair eight years ago. But more compelling evidence has come in the last three years as successively the far left has strengthened its hold on the Inner London Teachers' Association (ILTAs) - the London branch of the NUT and the Conservative government has taken one step after another to limit the freedom of local government - especially in London.

They fluffed it in 1980. The Conservative attempt to dismantle the authority was hopelessly badly managed; and, for their part, the far left never managed to subvert the "Save ILTA" campaign from being a genuinely broad-based, non-political movement.

Now Mrs Thatcher has gained a "mandate" to reorganize the authority and (more importantly) to fix its spending at whatever level she chooses. And the SWP is the controlling influence and office holder on the ILTA. The opposing ideologies are in good shape, marshalling their forces and ready for the carpe-up.

The Government having prepared its attack from without, ILTA is busy undermining from within. The ground it has chosen is the issue of redeployment - a crucial management tool in an education authority, but especially one with a rapidly falling population and shifting needs like London. Under the slogan "No compulsory redeployment", ILTA is abandoning agreements painstakingly worked out between the authority and the unions over the last five years and inciting its members all over London to take industrial action.

Its action is unofficial, since the NUT nationally has not sanctioned it and indeed its general secretary has circulated members, begging them to call it off. Obviously to him, as to the rest of the sane world, strikes against the most generous authority in the country, in schools whose ration and resources would turn teachers outside London green with envy, at a time when the threat of a Conservative clampdown is looming ever larger, is the biggest lunacy imaginable.

The industrial action takes two forms: a Day of Action-style walkout, and no cover. The latter means

Gerald Kaufman

How Israel could now justify itself

The Dell, near Rotten Row in Hyde Park, London, sounds an incongruous location for a memorial to the greatest atrocity in the history of mankind. It was there, however, that a large number of people congregated last Monday for the ceremony marking the establishment of the Holocaust Garden. Forty years after it happened, Hitler's almost successful attempt to obliterate the Jews - and many others victims, too - is at last permanently and officially commemorated in our capital city.

It was remorse for the Holocaust that led directly to the establishment of



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR SHULTZ TRIES AGAIN

When Mr George Shultz arrived in the Middle East at the end of April saying he had come to put the finishing touches to the negotiations between Lebanon and Israel (or words to that effect), he was greeted with general scepticism. But he turned out to be right. So it will be wiser to reserve judgment on the news that he is returning to the region this week on the way back from his Asian tour, in an attempt to break "the log jam" blocking efforts to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. But it is difficult to know what to make of it.

The main purpose of his visit, our Washington correspondent reports, is to find out whether Syria is now prepared to remove its forces from Lebanon. On the face of it this seems very surprising, since the Syrian Government has been informing the world in the most categorical terms that it will withdraw if those of Israel are first removed unconditionally. But Mr Shultz perhaps knows something that the rest of us do not. Reports from Jerusalem say that in the course of the past week American pressure on Israel has suddenly switched direction. Whereas hitherto Washington had been urging Israel not to withdraw prematurely, thereby removing the only leverage available to secure Syrian withdrawal, now – it appears – Mr Philip Habib is telling the Israeli cabinet it should go ahead with implementing the Lebanese agreement, since only after an Israeli withdrawal will there be any hope of getting Syria and the Palestinians to follow suit.

Three possible reasons suggest themselves for this remarkable change of tack. The first is that the Americans have now given up any hope of obtaining a Syrian agreement to the simultaneous withdrawal which Israel is demanding. The second is that they are now also convinced Israel will not be prepared to prolong the present situation much

PARLIAMENTARY PAY ROUND

It is never the right moment to give MPs more money. Those who affect a low opinion of the species do not think they are worth whatever they get already. The more charitable or appreciative also have arguments for not giving them any more, or not much more anyway.

There is the argument of inflationary guilt. Inflation is what makes necessary the periodical topping up of MPs' pay. Inflation is a scourge on everybody's back. The House of Commons is uniquely responsible for its presence among us. To deny them relief from its effects is not only just but prudent, since it may stimulate them to do something about it. Since however the present, or rather the previous, House has presided over a substantial drop in the rate of inflation the argument has rather less force than on previous occasions; indeed, if the argument admits carrots as well as sticks it may point to a suitable reward.

Then there is the market argument. People fall over each other to be nominated for a party and then elected to the House of Commons. The calibre of candidates is no worse or mixed than it has always been – it would be quite difficult at any rate to prove otherwise. There is no reason in economics to pay more and therefore, according to one way of thinking, no reason at all.

But the strongest argument, certainly in the minds of ministers, is the argument of bad example. Because of the stickiness that always retards the movement of MP's pay, an increase, when it is mooted, looks large; larger than whatever going rate the Government of

longer. For the first time since General Sharon crushed resistance in the Gaza Strip in 1971 the Israelis now face in southern Lebanon, an organized and effective guerrilla campaign which is having a disastrous effect on their morale and obliging them to alienate even those sections of the local population that originally welcomed them as saviours.

Domestic pressure for withdrawal is getting very strong, and the government is seriously considering responding to it by ordering a partial withdrawal to new lines which could (it is hoped) be effectively sealed against infiltration and behind which a more thorough and durable occupation regime could be introduced. That proposal is one which Washington has consistently opposed, arguing that it would amount in all but name to a permanent partition of Lebanon.

Mr Habib may simply have been instructed, therefore, to try to convince the Israelis that, if withdrawal there must be, it is better to go all the way and implement the agreement with the Lebanese Government. But he would hardly have much hope of convincing Mr Begin's Government of this unless he could hold out some hope of Syrian withdrawal. On the face of it there is no hope, since the Syrians have condemned the Lebanese-Israeli agreement out of hand and have made it quite clear that its implementation would not provide the conditions for their own withdrawal. But it is just possible that some message has reached Mr Shultz – and this would be the third reason for the change in the American attitude – to the effect that if Israeli forces really are withdrawn from Lebanon Syria might be willing to overlook the fact that this withdrawal had taken place under the terms of an agreement of which she disapproved, and might therefore be willing to consider a request from the Lebanese

There is real fear that such a massacre will occur as soon as the Israelis withdraw. That must at all costs be avoided, either through the Israeli disarming the groups in question before they leave, or through the multinational force being ready to move into the areas in question very rapidly in sufficient numbers and prepared to shoot. One Sabra-Chatila is already far too many.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE July 2: The Queen, Patron, this afternoon, in Holyrood Park reviewed the Boys' Brigade on the occasion of its Centenary.

Her Majesty travelled by carriage from the Palace of Holyroodhouse and, having been received by the Brigade President (the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine) and the Brigade Secretary (Mr Alfred Hudson), The Queen was received with a Royal Salute.

After the inspection Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade.

The Right Hon Hamish Gray (Minister of State, Scottish Office), the Countess of Airlie, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Squadron Leader Adam West were in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE July 2: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, left the Palace of Holyroodhouse this morning.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, today presented The Princess Anne Awards and afterwards attended the Save the Children Fête at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on arrival at Royal Air Force Leeming by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Normanby).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE July 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning from a Canadian Department of National Defence Board 707 aircraft from Canada.

Their Royal Highnesses were received on arrival by the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater London), Mr P A Lapointe (Deputy Canadian High Commissioner) and Brigadier-General C B Snider (Commander CDS and Defence Adviser, Canadian High Commission).

The Hon Edward Adeane, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, Mr Francis Cornish, Mr David Roycroft and Surgeon-Commander Ian Jenkins RN were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE July 2: The Duke of Kent, President

Birth of the Queen, July 22, at 2.30 pm.

Birthdays today

Lord Barber, 63; Mr Alec and Mrs Barbara, 65; Mr Brian W. Davies, 50; Sir Ronald Gwynne, 80; the Rev Dr R. J. Hammer, 63; Lord Hankey, 78; Mr Roy Henderson, 84; Miss Gina Lollobrigida, 56; Sir Leslie Pott, 80; Mr Justice Reeve, 68; Major-General Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, 72; Mr Neil Simon, 56; Professor Sir Michael Stoker, 65; the Right Rev A. J. Trillo, 68; Mr Colin Welland, 49; Sir Woodrow Wyatt, 65.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. R. Gimber and Mrs C. E. Steward

The engagement is announced between Stewart Roche, only son of Mr and Mrs W. S. Gimber, of Newick, Sussex, and Caroline Elizabeth, widow of Robin Steward and younger daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J. H. Faicouer Hall.

Mr R. I. Lovell and Miss R. M. Cooper

The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr S. L. Lovell, of Purley, Surrey, and Roslyn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs N. G. Cooper, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Mr M. C. Rose and Miss L. R. Draycott

The engagement is announced between Martyn Craig, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. B. Rose, of Wellington, Somerset, and only son of Mrs Margaret Rose, of 18, Belgrave Square, London SW10, and Lucy Rosemary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerald Draycott, of Nethergate House, Sandringham-Nethergate, Norwich, Norfolk.

Dr L. C. Masle and Miss E. A. Mumford

The engagement is announced between Lawrence Carter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. M. Mawson of Hartlepool, and Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Dr and Mrs W. B. Mumford, of 56 Floral Farm, Canford Magna, Wimborne, (formerly of Blackheath).

Mr P. Macnaughton and Miss D. M. Gamble

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Rev Dr Macnaughton, and Mrs M. E. Macnaughton of Colindale, Borehamwood, and Daphne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Gamble, of New Canaan, Connecticut, United States.

Mr T. F. Keyes and Miss M. L. de Sousa Macedo

The engagement is announced between Terence, son of Mr and Mrs M. P. Keyes, of La Roque-Gageac, France, and Marie-Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. de Sousa Macedo, of Barnes, London.

Methodism's quiet dissenter

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The new chief executive of British Methodism is to be Mr Brian Beck, principal of Wesley House, Cambridge, whose election by the Methodist conference in Middlesbrough will give the church a less rugged and more cautious political profile.

He is to succeed Dr Kenneth Greet, secretary of the conference, next year, and work with him until then. Dr Greet is well known as a leading nuclear unilateralist and sympathises with acts of civil disobedience against the installation of cruise missiles.

He made no secret of the fact that he was appalled by the sending of the Task Force to the South Atlantic last year and conveyed his reservations to the nation in the course of the Falkland Island service in St Paul's Cathedral.

Mr Beck quietly dissents from Dr Greet on both issues. There was more to be said for the multilateral nuclear options, he believes, and the Falklands campaign he "reluctantly supports". As secretary to the conference he will have

to uphold Methodism's public stance on important issues of the day, and promises at least at first, to be rather careful.

"Above all I hope not to be pompous," he said on his election. "I do expect to take a lower profile on major political issues than Dr Greet."

He has a classics double first and a first in geology from Cambridge, and he has been an academic, working in the field of clergy training, since his ordination, except for three early years.

His career includes six years teaching theology in Kenya, where he became secretary to the national Methodist Synod, a body equivalent to the British Conference. He helped to found it and wrote its standing orders in Britain; not surprisingly, his reputation is as a brilliant committee man.

This donnish background disposes his interest in pastoral matters. He likes to get behind appearances to see what makes people "tick", particularly what makes their religion tick. He is now spending six "fascinated"

Women in protest service at cathedral

A group of 14 women walked out of an ordination ceremony at Southwark Cathedral in South-east London yesterday in protest against the Church of England's refusal to ordain women priests. They held their own service outside the cathedral (right).

The women, deaconesses, two nuns, and a lay worker, had knelt as a sign of protest throughout 90 minutes of the service, but as the ordination of 13 deacons and 18 priests began they got up and walked outside, to the cheer of waiting supporters.

The General Synod of the Church of England decided five years ago that there were no theological grounds for excluding women from the priesthood, but the women say there has since been no sign of movement towards allowing them to become priests.

Mr Anne Hoosd, aged 40, said: "We had hoped to be presented to the Bishop of Southwark as the men were today. This would have been a gesture of recognition of the church's intention to allow us to be ordained."

The women said they had met with strong opposition. Some churchmen had threatened to give them a slow hand-clap if they attempted to be presented.

The Rev Elizabeth Canham, the former Southwark deaconess who was ordained two years ago in the United States, was present to give the women support.

She said: "No one in my congregation has refused to speak to me because I am a woman. Some have sought me out especially because I am a woman."

The words of the hymn "He who would valiant be" was changed so that all references to "he" were changed to "she" during the women's service outside the cathedral.

The service was called a wilderness liturgy because the women said they felt as if they had been turned out into the wilderness. Their 60 supporters included some clergymen who had also boycotted the ordination ceremony.

The Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev Ronald Bowly, said later that he and his two Suffragan bishops, the Right Rev Keith Sutton, of Kingston, and Right Rev Michael Mar-

shall, of Woolwich, had not wanted the service used for protest.

Bishop Bowly said: "We are not all against the ordination of women, but we are all against using a service for this sort of protest".

Later the bishops of Southwark and Kingston posed for photographs with the protesters, but the Bishop of Woolwich refused (Photograph: John Voss).

Professor A Abramov, Professor at the College de France, Commissaire à l'Énergie Nucleaire, Paris, and Director of the Institute of Resonance Magnetism, Gif-sur-Yvette, France, has been elected to the Royal Society for his contributions to nuclear wave theory and its applications.

Professor G E Hutchinson, Sterling Professor of Geophysics at Yale University, US, has been re-elected to the Royal Society for his contributions to limnology and population biology.

Professor J Leroy, Professor of Physics at the University of Paris, France, has been re-elected to the Royal Society for his fundamental contributions to the theory of magnetism, particularly the theory of topological methods.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream raw silk and an antique lace veil. Sarah Emily Corbett and Miss Kate Wilson attended her. Captain Hugh Lindsay was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D. A. C. Martin and Miss L. G. Herbert

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Paul's Ashford Hill, Berkshire, of Mr Hugh Herbert, son of Mr R. A. and Lady Jane Herbert of Ripe Park, Kingston-upon-Hull, Humberside, and Miss Sarah St Aubyn, daughter of Major and Mrs P. St Aubyn of Dales House Farm, Ashford Hill, Newbury, Berkshire. The Rev R. D. C. Robbins officiated.

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Northern Ireland

An encouraging improvement in aerospace business and tourism is being witnessed in the now less violently troubled province

Minutes after his general election triumph the Rev Ian Paisley displayed all the characteristics that so endeared him to his "loyalist" followers but that have exasperated a range of British ministers sent to the United Kingdom's "political Siberia". He led his supporters in a round of hymn singing ending with the National Anthem, which drove the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party candidates to walk-out.

Later, Mr Paisley was involved in a walk-out of his own while being interviewed at studios of the Irish Republic's Radio Telefis Eireann. When he discovered there was a live link with Dublin where deputies from the Dail were to join the discussion, the "big man" reacted with fury; the headphones and microphone were slammed down before he bellowed angrily: "You know I don't talk to people from Dail Eireann. I have no trust in you."

It was a reminder to everyone that in Ulster there is no present or future, just replays of the past. Yet when Mr James Prior, a politician of stature, arrived in the province hopes rose that after the trauma of the hunger strike he could break the deadlock. With the two communities more polarized than ever, and a party dedicated to using the "ballot box and Armalite" to take power, rising ominously, nothing now looks less likely.

Mr Prior's attempt to give the province's politicians a forum in which to work out their future has filled a vacuum. They now have a platform, and some new blood has been introduced into the province's political life. But the Assembly, in its seventh month, appears unlikely to develop much further.

It acts as a scrutinizing body, but the prospect of any powers being devolved to it diminished when the SDLP decided to abstain from an institution it thought unworkable.

Both the Official and Democratic Unionists see the Assembly as a first stage to a return to Stormont-style majority rule. That is what the SDLP fears most, while the non-sectarian Alliance Party frankly admits there will never be devolution without power-sharing. Mr John Coshanahan, an Alliance member and Roman Catholic, rather surprisingly elected chairman of the Assembly's education committee with the help of Mr Paisley's party, said: "It fills a

vacuum and helps to minimize the worst effects of direct rule."

Both Unionist parties publicly declare their aim to transform the Assembly into majority rule, although they probably realize that will never be granted by Westminster. The Democratic Unionist Party, (DUP) has projected a moderate image, unusual for a party led by Mr Paisley, and is keeping the Assembly operating virtually single-handedly. Members compromised on Protestant principle to allow Mr Coshanahan to chair the education committee, and are active on the committees they believe are useful to study legislation that would otherwise pass through the House of Commons late at night or by Order in Council.

"It is a bridge on direct rule," declares Mr Paisley, whose recently discovered responsibility has surprised civil servants at Stormont, and many others in Northern Ireland. As one said: "He's like an ordinary Conservative backbencher, always willing to please and do the right thing". He even failed to exploit for propaganda purposes a visit by Dr Garret

FitzGerald to a dinner in Belfast, though it might have been different if the republic's Prime Minister had still been Charles Haughey.

Opponents allege that his party's pragmatism was no more than a ploy to win votes in the election. They fear that now the strategy has evidently failed, he will revert to the Paisley of old and be prepared at some stage to torpedo the Assembly. The Official Ulster Unionists, Mr Paisley's rivals, want that to happen as quickly as possible and will attempt to force the Government's hand on returning powers to the province. They know it cannot happen without minority support, and with that not forthcoming the OUP wants the law changed to allow majority rule.

Assembly or not, the new force dominating Northern Ireland's politics is the resurgent Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF), posing an electoral challenge to the SDLP. Its rise has coincided with the belief among nationalist politicians that a solution is now not possible within the province itself. As a result the

Richard Ford

The beauty: anglers on Lough Melvin, Fermanagh

Northern Ireland: Judge us on the facts.

- One of the longest established industrial centres in Europe.
- A total of 101 new manufacturing projects have been established in the last 10 years.
- Over £800m of American investment from corporations like Hughes Tool, Ford, Amoco, Hyster, United Technologies, Goodyear, DuPont and many more.
- Where Mr. Dunlop invented the first pneumatic tyre.
- Where Mr. Ferguson developed the first low cost farm tractor.
- Where the world's first mobile cardiac unit was developed.
- Where many famous ships, including the Canberra, were built.
- Where the first rig to discover oil and gas in the North Sea was built.
- Where the world's first vertical take-off jet was developed.
- One of the best labour relations records in the world.
- A total labour force of 640,000 experienced and co-operative workers.

- Wage rates very competitive with anywhere in Europe.
- Faster rising productivity levels than the rest of the UK since the mid 1970's.
- Probably the most advanced training facilities in Europe.
- A generous and comprehensive range of training grants and programmes.
- A better GCE 'A' Level pass rate than any other region in the UK.
- Approximately 40% of all school-leavers go on to further education.
- Some of the finest research facilities in the UK.
- Close links between research-based universities, the polytechnic and industry.
- Over 2 million square feet of factory space available.
- More than 700 acres of fully serviced sites for immediate development.
- More than 14,000 miles of well-maintained roads, giving the lowest traffic density in the UK.
- An average factory-to-ship transfer time of only 2½ hours.
- Five major commercial ports.
- Over 150 sailings a week to Britain and the rest of the world.
- An International Airport only 1 hour's flying time from London.
- One of the most advanced public telecommunications networks in Europe.
- Good-value, high quality, executive housing.
- Some of the most beautiful, uncrowded and peaceful countryside in the UK.
- United Kingdom's best-served area for leisure facilities.
- One of the lowest crime rates in Europe.
- A tariff-free EEC market of 320 million people.
- A package of investment incentives judged by many to be the best overall in the EEC.
- Up to 50% research and development grants.

Pinning hopes on home firms

The province's economic planners were strongly criticized for 30 years of consistent misjudgment and lack of business sense in a study by the Northern Ireland Economic Council published last week. They had been obsessed with landing big investment projects from multinational companies and very slow to recognize the growth opportunities presented by smaller, indigenous firms.

This obsession with size had led to the rapid establishment and growth of Ulster's man-made fibres industry during the 1950s and 1960s, followed by its equally rapid demise after the 1973 oil price shock. The gloomy implications of the Yom Kippur War for the fibre industry and for the tank-specialized Belfast shipyard, the other main recipient of public cash, had long gone unrecognized by the Stormont authorities. The provincial "branch" ventures of the international giants had been the first to fail when the economic going got tough.

In an otherwise depressing report, these findings were music to the ears of some Ulster entrepreneurs who had long held that the prerequisites to obtaining assistance for Stormont were a shiny suit, a transatlantic accent - and to be stepping off an aeroplane at Aldergrove.

This policy has now gone into virtual reverse. Although vigorous efforts to market the province internationally still continue - particularly as the US economy is reviving and again looking for investment opportunities overseas - far more attention is being given to smaller firms and to nurturing Northern Ireland's existing industries.

The major part of the industrial development drive is now handled by the Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland, one year old on September 1. The promotion of smaller enterprises employing up to 50 people, is the responsibility of the separate Local Enterprise Development Unit.

Announced in March and still being introduced, the effectiveness of these cannot yet be fully assessed, but IDB officials alike claim they are potentially the most attractive on offer throughout the western world.

They include 100 per cent

industrial de-rating making

the entire province effectively one

Enterprise Zone; discretionary

corporation tax relief grants,

paid retrospectively, which can

cover up to 80 per cent of a

company's liability; grants of up

to 30 per cent on energy

missions to export markets, the

IDB is currently bringing over

senior purchasing executives

from 12 major British compa-

nies, private and public, to

meet Northern Ireland man-

ufacturers and determine how

Ulster industry can help meet

their requirements. Companies

involved in this programme

over the next few months

include BP, British Airways,

British Nuclear Fuels, Blue

Circle, Marks and Spencer,

Trust House Forte and

Woolworth's.

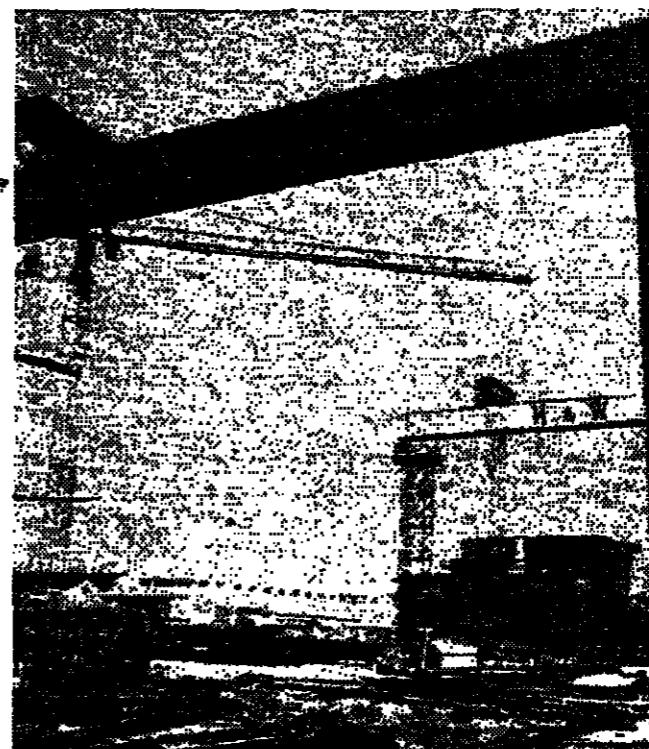
"With major American

companies now drawing up

their investment intentions for

next year, we have had double

the number of first-time pros-



The industry: Harland and Wolff's huge shipyard

pecting visitors in the province over the past few months than in the equivalent period last year", the IDB reports.

Only companies tackling their own problems root and branch are being offered aid, but the board claims to have saved about 1,600 existing jobs in its first few months.

Meanwhile, the signs of revival which the IDB detects are also reflected in the small business sector, where the Local Enterprise Development Unit recently reported a record annual number of job promotions since it was established 12 years ago.

The figure of 2,550 new jobs in LED-promoted small firms created in the year ending March 31 was 900 up on the year before. With 736 in the service sector, it reflected the increasing role of service firms in Ulster's economy. Chief executive George Mackay says that inquiries continue at a high level and increasing numbers of aspiring entrepreneurs are launching their own businesses.

A similar story is told by the managers of Belfast's two-part Enterprise Zone, which is divided between a typically run-down inner-city area and newly reclaimed undeveloped land along the foreshore. Recognizing that the new province-wide incentives have largely revitalized its particular appeal for manufacturers, and recognizing too, that it is in the business of urban renewal and regeneration rather than simply job creation, the EZ team has concentrated on service firms and "local people doing their own thing", in the words of its manager, Denis Myles.

All available sites in the inner-city area have now been allocated: the first serviced sites on the foreshore are being snapped up by owner/occupiers building their own premises. The EZ team claims that in its first 17 months, it stimulated £12.5m investment, only £3m of which came from the public sector for infra-structural works, and the rest from private industry.

Managers have been appointed for a similar two-part EZ in Londonderry, which is to be designated in September and become operational next year. Meanwhile, the Belfast EZ managers have joined with the Belfast Harbour Commissioners and other local interests to make a detailed submission to Whitehall for Belfast to be one of the three or four free ports which the Government is expected to designate next year.

Robert Rodwell

conservation schemes; an advisory service for manufacturers which is to be based on a much enlarged automation centre at Queen's University; and discretionary grants towards the first three years' salary for high-grade management talents recruited from outside the province.

Although negotiations on the new corporation tax relief have been concluded with only one company so far, IDB officials say that their particular incentive has already made an impact on the inward-investment scene.

"Now that it is in our package, it has brought back into our net a number of US companies who had previously dropped Northern Ireland from their overseas investment plans", says deputy chief executive, David Fell.

The frailty of Northern Ireland's industrial base can be gauged from a few figures. Of a population of 1.5 million, fewer than 100,000 are in manufacturing employment after the recent economic blood-letting of the past few years. More than 120,000 are unemployed. The province has only 450 manufacturing companies employing more than 50 workers - of which more than 400 have already been visited by IDB officials.

It is in this existing sector, rather than the far more chancy prospects of big inward investment, that any hopes of an early economic improvement lie.

"More than 100 of the firms we have talked to so far have

substantial new investment intentions. If all of them proceed, it would result in the investment of some £180 million in the shorter term, with a prospect of 6,000 new jobs and 12,000 more", says Mr Fell.

The IDB's aim is to sit down with every one of the province's manufacturing companies twice a year to review its plans and determined ways in which the board can assist.

Apart from its role in organizing Ulster trade

Claims to have saved many existing jobs

missions to export markets, the

IDB is currently bringing over

senior purchasing executives

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nies, private and public, to

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"With major American

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their investment intentions for

next year, we have had double

the number of first-time pros-

pects speak for themselves, but if you'd like to know more, speak to us. We are the Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland.

And we can help clear the way for you to take advantage of all the advantages. Call us now on Belfast (0232) 233233 and ask for John Hughes, or write to him at IDB House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX.

IDB
Northern
Ireland

NORTHERN IRELAND

Amid collapses, real optimism

Until recently Northern Ireland's economy was usually portrayed as being balanced precariously on a tripod of shipbuilding, textiles and agriculture - a tripod with two legs being progressively shot away. The cliché is now out of date as aerospace has overtaken shipbuilding as the largest manufacturing industry and textiles have become far less important.

While agriculture produces only 6 per cent of the gross provincial product, it employs 10 per cent of the working population, and the hitherto neglected local processing and international marketing of Ulster foodstuffs are being strongly pushed as the most promising new sector for substantial economic growth.

Despite its remorseless decline in terms of jobs, the Belfast shipyard's huge cranes still physically dominate the city. Under Mr John Parker, Harland and Wolff's new chief executive, the yard can only grit its teeth, tighten its belt another notch and hope that his forecast of a world shipbuilding upturn in 18-months' time proves sound. Meanwhile, it is already proving the last two vessels on its published order books.

However, subcontractors have been given approval to start work on their portions of two of a rumoured six refrigerated ships for the Blue Star Line, although the yard insists that this £65m-plus order is still under negotiation and not yet firm.

Mr Parker says the Blue Star requirement is the only substantial work around until the revival in world demand he predicts. In the meantime, the yard is strongly promoting its repair and conversion facilities, having just gained kudos for the conversion at short notice of three British Rail cross-Channel ferries, two finished on time and the third a week before the contract date.

Shorts has high hopes of landing a USAF order - initially for 18 but potentially for more than 100 - of the new Sherpa military/freighter version of the 330. They are having to combat a vitriolic Congressional campaign by Irish-American Republican sympathizers, led by expatriate Ulster priest Father Sean McManus, who has alleged that the company systematically discriminates against Catholic workers. This allegation has been refuted emphatically by the management, trade unions and Shorts' Catholic employees.

Shorts is Ulster's largest employer, with 6,300 workers, and it is steadily recruiting more.

The company is benefiting from repeat sales of the Seacat and Blowpipe missiles,

both of which performed well in the Falklands war, and stands to gain from sales of the new Boeing 757 for which it builds major airframe parts and the engine pods.

Shorts is also involved with several other commercial aircraft programmes, including the British Aerospace 146 and the Fokker F-28, whose wings it builds. The company is bidding to become the UK production source of whichever new basic trainer is selected for the RAF.

Shorts' project team must now be turning its attention to what



The ill-fated De Lorean car plant in Belfast. New hope with Sir Clive Sinclair's option to acquire the works for production of electric vehicles

factory near Londonderry to produce Hyponal, partially compensating for the fibre rundown, while the big factory of ITT's Standard Telephones and Cables outside Belfast has offset the fall in demand for electro-mechanical telephone exchanges by breaking into a new field with an initial £7m order for radiopagers from the US Tandy Corporation.

Hyster, the forklift truck giant, last year dashed Ulster hopes by placing a new greenfield project in the Republic, but it has now made its factory on Cragavon, County Armagh, the sole production source for an entirely new range of trucks.

General Motors has two component factories in Belfast. It is well satisfied with its move to Ulster during the darkest days of the 1970s and is hiring more staff. Even the De Lorean plant, the scene of Northern Ireland's most public industrial debacle, could be revived with the option taken by Sir Clive Sinclair earlier this month to acquire it for production of untried range of electric vehicles.

Increasing the value of Northern Ireland's agricultural produce, worth over £600m a year, is seen by Stormont officials as the best hope for generating new enterprises and jobs from purely local resources. Product ranges and export markets are being expanded under the general "Food from Britain" umbrella.

Meat plants are turning to vacuum packing and are producing prepared kitchen-ready cuts for retail sale through continental supermarket chains.

Last week the Killyman Farmers' Co-operative commissioned a £1m apple juice extraction plant, with plans to make an assault on the £30m per annum UK market.

The Industrial Development Board is currently involved as a marriage broker on potential joint ventures, introducing Northern Ireland food producers and processors to big partners abroad, mainly retail chains. It believes that although the province is doing some basic food processing there is huge scope for more to be done.

R.R.



The New University of Ulster, in the north-west of the Province, has its main campus at Coleraine, and a second campus at Magee University College, Londonderry.

An Industrial Unit was set up in the University in 1980 with an initial funding from The Wolfson Foundation and has gradually increased its turnover to become self-financing.

The Unit, through its office on the Coleraine campus, makes services across the whole spectrum of University activity available to industry on a commercial basis. A range of skills and equipment is therefore accessible to firms and organizations of all sizes.

In the three years of the Unit's operation hundreds of firms and institutions both inside and outside Northern Ireland have used its services. Projects include development of new electronic products, installation of microprocessor control systems, production line problem solving, chemical, bio-chemical and physical analysis, monitoring of waste treatment systems, environmental impact surveys and production of electronic prototype devices.

In response to demands from the business community the Industrial Unit also organizes courses for industry, usually tailored to the needs of individual companies. It is particularly well equipped to cater for courses in the areas of programming and the use of microcomputers as the University offers undergraduate programmes in electronics and computing services and has available all the necessary hardware, expertise and back-up staff.

DOES YOUR FIRM OR BUSINESS HAVE A PROBLEM? PERHAPS WE CAN HELP YOU SOLVE IT. CAN WE ORGANIZE A TRAINING COURSE FOR YOU?

For more information contact:

Dr. M. Patton,
Research Manager,
New University Industrial Unit.

**The New University of
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Coleraine BT52 1SA,
Northern Ireland
Telephone: (0265) 4141 Ext. 378, 379

EDUCATION AND INNOVATION FOR INDUSTRY

Queen's
University
of Belfast

Queen's University plays a vital role in Northern Ireland's industry and commerce by undertaking innovative research which is directly applicable in both large and small firms, by providing a range of specialist services through the Industrial Liaison Office and by supplying highly-skilled graduates who will play a major part in the Province's economic future.

Projects in which Queen's has been involved include:

- 1 An extensive microprocessor and microcomputer-based Management Information System was developed and implemented for Standard Telephones & Cables (NI) Ltd. Two further systems have been designed for other firms and are being installed.
 - 2 A continuing project has increased the fuel economy of two-stroke engines by 30-40%, with important applications in Yamaha (Japan) and Mercury Marine (USA).
 - 3 The University's wave-energy device is going into commercial production with two Japanese companies. The future potential for electricity supply for offshore islands and for navigation buoys is high.
 - 4 A "diabetic watch", which automatically supplies insulin doses directly into the patient's bloodstream over a seven-day period and eliminates the need for injections has been developed and is going into production.
 - 5 A low-cost jet engine which uses "off-the-shelf" high-technology components and reduces costs by a factor of 6 has been developed.
 - 6 A device has been invented for investigating abnormalities in joints without the need for surgery. This will provide for the first time a method of detecting congenital hip deformity in babies early enough to take corrective action.
 - 7 The University is working with Freeman Fox & Partners on the design of suspension bridges and with a local industrial research association on the use of woven fabrics for earth embankment reinforcement.
 - 8 Optimum aerodynamic designs have been created to control the flow of smoke from the funnels of large ships so that passengers and crew are not affected. These designs have been used by Harland & Wolff Ltd. to great effect.
 - 9 Testing is underway on the fatigue resistance and damage tolerance of carbon-fibre composite materials for use on aircraft by Short Bros.
- The University has five specialised units employing 25 staff solely on advising and consulting work with industry and commerce:
- Industrial Liaison Office • Automation Centre • Computer Centre
 - Materials Testing Station • Wolfson Signal Processing Unit.

Firms interested in any of these services should contact in the first instance:

The Industrial Liaison Office (Dept. T)
The Queen's University of Belfast
Belfast BT7 1NN

Telephone (0232) 661111 Ext. 4004.
Telex 74487

Tourism: ray of sunshine

Tourists are flocking back to Ulster looking to believe it or not for peace and tranquillity. Officials of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board believe Ulster's quiet countryside and uncluttered roads are the main reason for a revival of interest in the province after 14 years of terrorism.

Tourist figures have shown a marked improvement in each of the last few years, a trend interrupted only temporarily in 1981 by the IRA hunger strikes.

Last year the province welcomed an extra 125,000 visitors, and this season, given reasonable summer weather, hopes are high that the upwards trend will not only continue but accelerate.

One Tourist Board official said: "People are beginning to realize that Ulster is not nearly as dangerous a place as it would appear sometimes from their TV screens. Indeed, with our largely traffic-free roads, much lower prices than the Republic and almost deserted beaches, Northern Ireland has a lot to offer."

Now, after years of taking low profile in promoting Ulster as a holiday destination, the Board is becoming more aggressive in its approach, running exhibitions abroad and hosting a constant stream of visits by travel writers and journalists, mainly from Europe and America.

In March it launched a £70,000 advertising campaign in Great Britain, its first promotion on the UK mainland since the start of the troubles - and is now assessing the response.

The differential between sterling and the Irish punt, and the weak state of the Eire

journalists and those more interested in sensationalism have been followed by plane-loads of travel writers. They have been shown the other side of the province and indications are that their many articles are bearing fruit.

The message has been getting across, particularly in America, that there is another side to the province to that often blinderly portrayed by some Irish American politicians.

In Europe, Ulster, particularly the Fermanagh Lakeland, is becoming increasingly popular, with Germany and France heading the visitors' league table. Boating holidays are the prime attraction, but Fermanagh has also been enjoying a rich tourist harvest thanks to its coarse fishing.

Coarse fishermen cannot believe their luck

Ever since a population explosion of roach in the Fermanagh lakes some 10 years ago, the county has been an English match angler's paradise.

Sponsors have flocked to back international competitions and there is a major event almost every weekend in summer following the £15,000 Seelink Classic in May, the richest freshwater angling event in Europe.

The province's cheaper prices are also encouraging visitors to the Republic to travel to the north, and spend at least part of their Irish holiday in Ulster. Places like the Ulster American Folk Park near Omagh and the ancestral homes of some of the 13 US presidents of Ulster stock are prime attractions for visitors from across the Atlantic.

Rather than actively promoting Ulster abroad during the worst years of the troubles, the Tourist Board has been letting journalists from all over the world spread the gospel for them. The legions of political

Maintaining high standards against school cutbacks

At first glance Northern Ireland seems to be an educator's nightmare. The province's children have never known peace and come from some of the poorest backgrounds in Europe, while religious differences force the education authorities to maintain two parallel school systems while budgets shrink and pupil numbers plummet.

From small and often under-resourced schools young people go on to face a frighteningly high level of unemployment, or the bleak prospect that even the most practical of degrees or diplomas might not get them a job. But astonishingly Northern Ireland's children do outstandingly well at school, and in other areas the province's education and training services prompt, interesting and administrative.

It has pioneered a comprehensive youth training scheme, and has gained a reputation for its applied university research.

Paradoxically, it seems that the very conditions which bode so ill for education actually help to encourage achievement and innovation. From the start the province's pupils edge ahead of their Welsh and English peers. National testing of both maths and English at primary level has shown the province leading the field, and pupils also do well in maths at secondary school, although their science achievements are poor.

At O and A level, Northern Ireland's pupils do consistently better than those across the border, particularly at the higher levels. In 1982 the O level pass rate was 62 per cent, compared with 58 per cent in England and 53 per cent in Wales. Eleven per cent of school leavers have three or more A levels, compared with 8 per cent in England and Wales.

No one knows why this should be so, although there is much speculation. Chronic unemployment has helped to persuade more highly qualified people to go into teaching, for

one thing. Most of Northern Ireland's primary teachers have O-level maths, which is certainly not the case elsewhere.

In addition, almost all secondary schools are selective and strongly geared towards an exam-based curriculum, while "soft" subjects start early. Pupils as young as six get homework, although the primary school day is shorter than elsewhere.

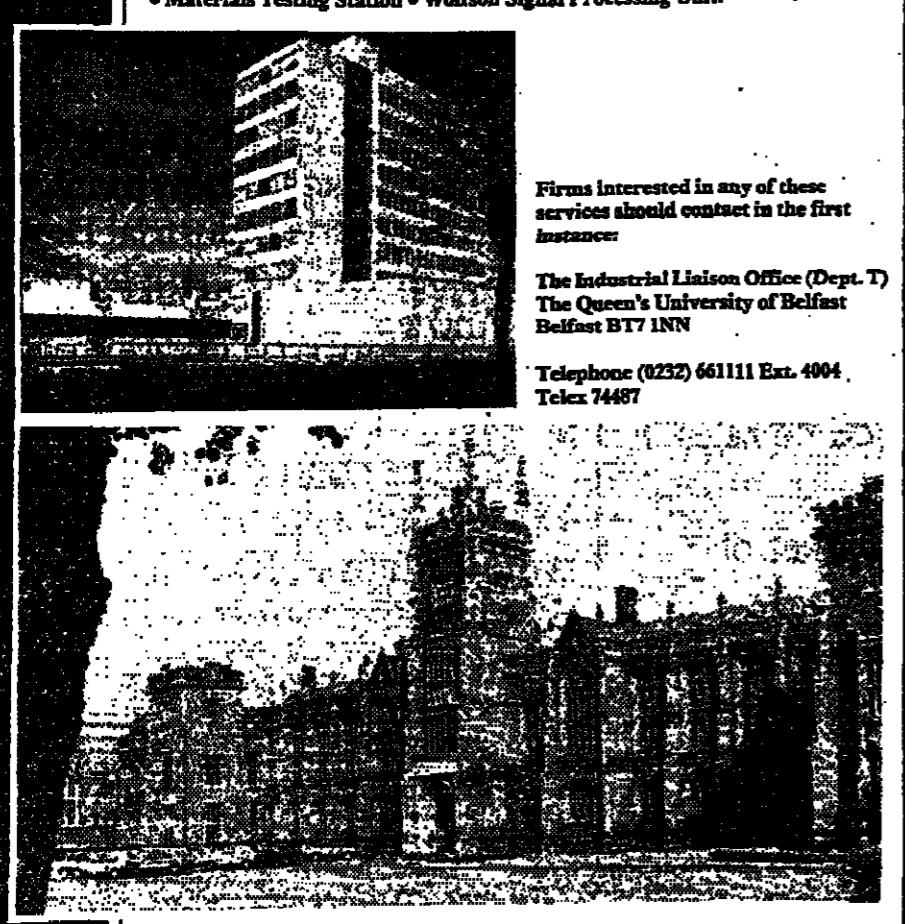
This is what parents want. As in Scotland, schooling is prized dearly as a route to advancement, while in recent troubled years the schools have come to be seen as havens of stability and security. Despite the images of street violence that come out of the province, both truancy and juvenile crime rates are low.

All this is in many ways the triumph of hope over experience, since young people face poor prospects when they leave school. One in four of 16- and 17-year-olds is either unemployed or on a government training scheme, and this proportion will worsen when this summer's school leavers flood out onto the labour market.

Painfully thanks to the commitment of the present Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr James Prior, the province managed to launch a wide-ranging vocational education and training scheme a year ahead of similar plans for England and Wales. Just over 11,000 youngsters are now on the Youth Training Programme, which is run jointly by the education and manpower services and which has piloted a number of new approaches. Notable among these is "profiles" of all the work experience and further education undertaken by trainees, which is being watched closely by youth trainers in the rest of the country.

At the other end of the educational scale, Northern Ireland's higher education is ferment.

Continued on facing page



Firms interested in any of these services should contact in the first instance:

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Brian Ogle
News Letter, Belfast

NORTHERN IRELAND

Schools' standards Accepting small advances

From previous page

Merger plans for the New University of Ulster at Coleraine and Ulster Polytechnic were set in motion last year even though an official inquiry came out against such a move. Details of the reorganization have yet to be worked out.

Meanwhile the institutions are turning out more science and technology graduates than the province's badly-eroded industrial sector can possibly use. In 1981 Queen's University produced 17 engineers, while a year later Ulster Polytechnic turned out 280 technology graduates.

This bias towards the practical is reflected in the way that all the institutions have been in the forefront of pioneering links between higher education and industry. The semi-autonomous Innovation and Resource Centre, for example, was set up five years ago to bring together the skills and facilities of Ulster Polytechnic with needs and interests of local industry.

Part of its function is to channel new ideas and technologies into the province, and to end it has organized seminars, industrial robots, medical engineers and computer-aided design. It has been active in helping to encourage local enterprise in Carrickfergus, blighted by the closure of Courtaulds and JCI plants, and has helped to bring specific industrial ideas to fruition.

A chimney cow, designed by a doctor from Co. Down, was tested in a wind tunnel built at the Poly and is now in local production as the Aerocow.

Yet while Northern Ireland holds some of the best educational records in the United Kingdom, it also faces some of the entrenched problems. The traditional school systems can be highly resistant to new educational thinking, while the urgent need to close and merge schools is almost completely blocked by unyielding community opposition.

In Belfast almost one in two secondary school places could be empty in three years, but the city's first tentative moves to close schools have been greeted with howls of outraged Protestant protest.

As a result, resources are stretched much more thinly than they should be, with inevitable consequences. When a teachers' association recently surveyed schools in West Belfast it found staff shortages, dirty classrooms, out-dated textbooks and windows repaired with plywood because budgets would not stretch to glass.

Hilary Wilce
Times Educational Supplement

Richard Ford sees new life in the city

Accepting small advances

	1972	1982
Shooting Incidents	10,628	382
Explosions	1,382	219
Bombs neutralised	471	113
Deaths civilians	322	57
Deaths army/UDR	129	28
Deaths RUC/RUC reserves	17	12

pubs and clubs are sometimes protected by metal cages with entry phone systems. In most towns there are controlled zones where it is illegal to park your car. The ramps in roads outside police stations to slow down vehicles are disappearing as police become confident that divisional mobile support units could quickly give chase to any terrorist attempting an attack. But the stations themselves have turned heavily fortified.

The army, whose strength is publicly put at 10,000, though it is understood to be 8,000, now operates mainly in West Belfast, South Armagh and Londonderry, although units are on constant standby to be deployed in any other trouble spot. The combined strength of the RUC and UDR is 15,109, in a population of about 1½ million. This year's RUC budget is £240m compared with £15.8m in 1971-2.

The more Ulster accents one hears, the better

The huge increase in RUC strength has resulted in more policemen on the beat as well as better equipment and intelligence. In West Belfast police operate in patrols guarded by the army, but elsewhere they walk in pairs with a handgun and bullet proof vest for protection. The higher number of police on the streets has created an atmosphere of greater security.

It is a deliberate policy, both for security and for psychological reasons. The more Ulster accents one hears, the better. For if nationalists dislike and distrust the RUC and UDR, they resent the British army with its "foreign accents" even more. One prominent Unionist politician said: "In any environment as parochial as ours, people, especially Catholics, are going to be hostile to the army, albeit our army. A Liverpool accent is bound to be seen as a threat much more than the local one of the RUC."

Perhaps people have been surprised at how easily the community has adapted to an army presence and the restrictions which security measures have placed on their lives, but

as one police officer said bluntly: "People adapt to anything when they have no choice".

Initially, the army was welcomed on both the Republican Falls Road as protectors from loyalist mobs and in Protestant areas for providing defence against the Provisional IRA, but nationalist areas soon turned against it. In Protestant areas today there is much sympathy for "our troops", especially from an older generation, many of whom served in the forces during the Second World War.

It is the police who are taunted with graffiti and jeers of "SSRUC" by loyalist youths when they investigate brawls at pubs and discos. The Ulster Defence Regiment, on the other hand, is liked, if only because it is composed largely of local men.

This feeling is not shared in strongly nationalist areas where the UDR is feared and hated, almost as much as the former B Specials and the army.

Joseph Hendron, a doctor in the Falls Road for 20 years and an SDLP councillor, said the army is hated by working-class Catholics because of constant searching by young soldiers.

Some Protestant politicians believe that the army is at times heavy-handed, and thereby increases the alienation.

A young schoolboy perhaps summed it up best. On the morning after the general election he had been going to school when he saw a 20-year-old soldier blown to pieces by a Provisional IRA booby trap bomb. Calmly he described the experience: "The Brit was sitting by the lamp post and the Peeler shouted 'watch out there'. Then the Brit was blown across the road."

The bomb, the army presence and the derogatory use of "Brit" are life for him. In other areas the bombs and dislike of soldiers are unknown, but most of the Province has accepted, reluctantly or not, the security measures.

But, as Mr John Hume, leader of the SDLP, said in

an appeal by Mr Ahmed Bouzagou, detained at Ashford Remand Centre, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Woolf, in the Queen's Bench Division, of his application for a writ of habeas corpus directed to the governor of the remand centre.

Mr Nicholas Blaikie for Mr Bouzagou; Mr Alan Moses for the government.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the applicant had been detained in the Ashford Remand Centre since February 15, 1983 awaiting directions for his removal from the UK pursuant to Schedule 2, paragraph 16(2) of the Immigration Act 1971. The directions were given to the governor to detain him on the ground that the applicant was an illegal entrant into the UK.

The applicant had submitted that he was not an illegal entrant. Alternatively even if he was not known to be lawfully entering or seeking to enter in breach of a deportation order or of the immigration laws, and includes also a person who has so entered".

The applicant, who was 29, was a Moroccan citizen who entered the UK on April 20, 1977. On entering he was given one month's leave to stay. He did not go after one month. It followed that his continued stay was illegal.

Some time after the month had expired he applied to the Immigration Department of the Home Office for extension of time to stay in the UK but that was refused in August 1977.

Some time afterwards he went to the Republic of Ireland where he married an Irish girl and had two children. The marriage broke down and the court in Ireland made an order prohibiting him from cohabiting with his wife. On January 13, 1983 he left Ireland by boat which arrived in Liverpool.

On the landing stage at Liverpool there was a notice under the Immigration Act 1971 telling those who had no right to stay in the UK what they should do. The notice was not up to date as a result of a statutory instrument (SI 1979 No 730). There was no immigration officer at Liverpool to deal with passengers arriving from the Republic of Ireland.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court had held that the notice was defective in that it did not put it in the exclusive notice of the respondent, i.e. the defendant, and it was conceivable that the defendants were occupiers of the land for the purposes of the 1971 Act.

Although a person charged with contravention of an enforcement notice, under section 89(5) of that Act, could not, by virtue of section 243, challenge the notice before the justices on any of the grounds on which an appeal against the notice could have been made to the secretary of state, it would still be open to that person to challenge the notice on other grounds.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated on June 21, allowing an appeal by way of case stated against determination of the Queen's Bench Under-Sheriff of York v Adams and Others.

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor [Judgment delivered June 21]

Whether a person was an occupier of land for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 was a question of fact as to which the evidence did not establish that the applicant had entered the UK with intent.

His Lordship said that Mr Blaikie had accepted that the applicant was a person who had entered the UK in breach of the immigration laws but submitted that he had not entered unlawfully.

He argued that on the facts the inference was that he did not know that he was entering in breach of the immigration laws and that the use of the word "unlawfully" meant that the applicant had to have done something which amounted to a criminal offence under the Act.

He submitted that in those circumstances it was necessary for the respondent to this application to show that at all times the applicant had intended knowingly to do the prohibited thing and to leave. He said that the evidence did not establish that the applicant had entered the UK with intent.

His Lordship said that Mr Blaikie had accepted that the applicant was a person who had entered the UK on so arriving, except in so far as any of those places is for any purpose excluded from this subsection under the powers conferred by this Act; and in this Act the United Kingdom and those places, or such of them as are not so excluded, are collectively referred to as "the common travel area".

Section 9 of the Act contained power to make regulations. Two relevant statutory instruments had been made, the first, the Immigration (Control of Entry through Republic of Ireland) Order (SI 1972 No 1610) under which those who had no right to enter and to remain in the UK would stay in the UK on arrival from the Republic of Ireland and the second, the Immigration (Control of Entry through Republic of Ireland) (Amendment) Order (SI 1979 No 730) was passed the effect of which was to exclude those who had overstayed in the UK and then gone to the Republic of Ireland from the right to stay in the UK on arriving from the Republic of Ireland.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated on June 21, allowing an appeal by way of case stated against determination of the Queen's Bench Under-Sheriff of York v Adams and Others.

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor [Judgment delivered June 21]

A defendant seeking leave to lodge a notice of appeal to the crown court out of time did not have a general right to an oral hearing, although in rare cases it would be right for the judge in his discretion to grant such a hearing and there was no general duty upon the judge to give reasons for a refusal of such leave.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated, granting an application by Howard Kingsley Smith for judicial review of a decision of Judge Graham Hall, at Croydon Crown Court on December 20, 1982, who had refused to grant leave to lodge a notice of appeal out of time against conviction and sentence to grant leave with regard to sentence only if that course, on the information before him, seemed appropriate.

The decision of the Court of Appeal in *Re Worthy's Case* (1980) 1 QB 159 was not to be taken as implying a general obligation on judges to give reasons for their decision on such applications.

Law Report July 4 1983

Multiplier assessed from date of death

Graham v Dodds

Lord Chief Justice and the majority of the Court of Appeal.

The majority of the Court of Appeal had concluded that Lord Diplock and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton in *Cookson v Knowles* had expressed opposite and irreconcilable opinions.

In a fatal accident case, the multiplier to be applied in assessing the number of years of the plaintiff's dependency had to be selected once and for all at the date of death of the deceased. There was no conflict as to that between Lord Diplock and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton in *Cookson v Knowles* ([1979] AC 556).

Lord Justice Gibson had said: "During the hearing I put [to] Mr Hill the example of a man of . . . 21 being killed. Should the action not come to hearing until five years had elapsed? I am afraid that that could give rise to difficulties." Lord Diplock, . . . would also give five years' special damage and 13 years' future loss from the date of death of the deceased at . . . 26 years, which Mr Hill conceded could not be appreciably less than the original figure of 18."

Lord Justice Gibson and Mr O'Donnell had held themselves free to choose which of the two doctrines they preferred and both had come down in favour of the view they were advanced.

The Court of Appeal had misdirected Cookson *v Knowles*, wrote Lord Fraser, and had given a 57½% personal injury case, if the injured person has survived until the date of trial, that is a known fact and the multiplier appropriate to the length of his future working life has to be ascertained as at the date of trial.

But in a fatal accident case, the multiplier should be calculated on the assumption that the deceased would have survived until the date of trial, and the amount of damages awarded should be calculated from the date of death of the deceased at . . . 26 years, which Mr Hill conceded could not be appreciably less than the original figure of 18."

There was nothing in Lord

Diplock's speech that in any way conflicted with Lord Fraser's reasoning, which his Lordship found as cogent as it was clear, or his conclusion.

The two passages cited by Lord Justice Gibson from Lord Diplock's speech dealing with the assessment of the dependants' future loss from date of trial had not been directed to the question of the appropriate multiplier and certainly lent no support to the doctrine that that could be calculated on the assumption that the deceased, if he had survived the accident, would certainly have remained alive and well and in the same employment up to the date of trial.

Such a doctrine, ignoring the uncertainty that as Lord Fraser had pointed out, affected everything that might have happened to the deceased after the date of his death, was clearly contrary to principle and would lead to the highly undesirable anomaly that in fatal accident cases the longer the trial of the dependants' claims could be delayed the more they would eventually recover.

Accordingly, in so far as the Lord Chief Justice had been directed to the jury with respect to the multiplier to be applied in assessing future loss on the considerations appropriate in awarding damages for future loss of earnings to a surviving plaintiff in a personal injury case aged 45 (the age the plaintiff's husband would have attained if he had died), he should have awarded the plaintiff the maximum possible as "special damage" and then fix the multiplier at 18, as the majority of the Court of Appeal had done.

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Lord Justice Gibson had, in the alternative, approved the directions to the jury on the footing that a multiplier of 18 was not excessive. Leaving aside the fact that he had been in preferring a maximum multiplier of 18 derived from the table of awards in *Kemp & Kemp, The Quantum of Damages*, 4th edition (1975), in the 16 years' purchase ([1970] AC 166, 177) had suggested was "seldom exceeded", and assuming that a multiplier of 18 applied in assessing the dependency of the family of a breadwinner killed between 20 and 30 could not be disturbed on appeal, his Lordship could not accept that the same considerations governed the assessment in the case of a breadwinner killed at 41.

The fallacy of Lord Justice Gibson's reasoning was that, in the case of the older man, it assumed as certain that he would have continued without interruption to make as valuable a contribution, in real terms, to the support of his family as he had been making at the date of death right up to retiring age. It allowed no discount for the vicissitudes of life that might have falsified that assumption.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill agreed.

Solicitors: Sexton, Eustice & Co, for Vincent P. Fitzpatrick & Co, Belfast; Robin Thompson & Partners for Francis Hanna & Co, Belfast.

Mr Blake had accepted that as a consequence of the 1979 Order the applicant had no right to stay in the UK even though he had arrived here from the Republic of Ireland.

Mr Moses had submitted that having decided who had a right to stay in the UK the 1971 Act then set out the general provisions for regulation and control. He said that under section 33(1) the applicant was prohibited from coming into the UK unless he was given leave to do so in accordance with the Act. He could only be given leave by an immigration officer without any right of appeal and then be removed from the UK.

His Lordship had felt at first that there was considerable force in that submission. Mr Blake had also claimed asylum to two cases in the House of Lords, *R v Governor of Pentonvile Prison, Ex parte Azam* ([1974] AC 18 and *R v Secretary of State for Home Department, Ex parte Khawaja* ([1983] 2 WLR 321). But neither of those cases was the particular problem with which his Lordship were dealing. In *Azam* he was dealing with a claim for political asylum, which he had been granted. In *Khawaja* he was dealing with a claim for leave to enter the UK, which he had been refused.

He had no leave given by an immigration officer and had nothing written. Anyone who was here without leave given by an immigration officer in writing was doing something contrary to the Act. Something done contrary to the Act was unlawful. It followed that what the applicant was doing was unlawful.

Mr Moses had also said that all the powers given to immigration officers under Schedule 2 to the 1971 Act were discretionary and had to be used reasonably.

If they acted unreasonably the court could interfere by way of judicial review. The policy of the Act was to exclude certain kinds of persons. There was a power to remove those who had no right to be here and those who knew they were here without leaving could be prosecuted for criminal offences.

The part of the Act relating to criminal offences was small and those parts of the Act which were tied with control were not tied to the sections which dealt with criminal offences.

In his Lordship's view there was nothing wrong with the judgment of Mr Justice Woolf. He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON, concurring, said that it was not surprising that there

THE ARTS

Colin Murry (left) is still trying to put the record straight on the relationship of his father John Middleton Murry and Katherine Mansfield (right). Interview by Caroline Moorehead

The anguish of a lost love

On December 14, 1915, Katherine Mansfield wrote to her husband John Middleton Murry from her exile in Bandol in France: "I am desperately disappointed, I must confess, and think it is awfully, awfully cruel. Once I get better, I'll forgive you if you don't write, but oh - to lie in this silent room, and know the postman has been..." Four years later, this time from Ospedaletti near San Remo and soon to die, she wrote: "If I do not get a letter today it will be too dreadful. My mind is paralyzed with dismay and apprehension. No one to speak to - like Robinson Crusoe: he lived alone. Worse - ah much much worse."

What John Middleton Murry replied or indeed whether he replied at all to these pleas has never been properly documented, and history has cast him remorselessly in the role of a cold, egotistical and uncaring husband. Now, though, for the first time, his own letters to her of the same period, from 1911, when they first met, to 1923, when tuberculosis finally killed Katherine, have been published (Constable, £9.95). They are gentle, anguished and immensely moving.

He calls her, affectionately,

"Worm" and "Wig". As late as the

spring of 1920 he is making plans for

the house they will have "when the smiling days come". They could perhaps serve to redress the literary balance and give him the more generous part he undoubtedly deserves.

According to his only surviving son, Colin, a writer himself and former schoolteacher living on the banks of the Dart in Devonshire, they are not, however, likely to do so. "The myth of my father's heartlessness is now too deeply established. People need their myths. When Anthony Alpers' biography of him appeared in 1954, and went some way towards describing the truth, there was talk of whitewashing. Angela Carter described my father in a review as an evil man, a vampire sucking the blood of his wife. I wrote a letter, and it was published, but what good does that ever do?"

Why did John Middleton Murry not choose to defend himself? After Katherine Mansfield died he went off to a cottage he had been lent in Sussex in order to be entirely on his own. "While there he underwent a mystical experience, and believed somehow that he had become aware of Katherine's presence. That was a crucial moment in his life," explains Colin Murry. On his return to London and to his journalism and

editing Middleton Murry now set about establishing the wife he had just lost as a great writer. "I have a theory that he really wanted Katherine to have the last word. He seemed to understand that when people have TB they live a kind of posthumous existence and make statements they know aren't true. Two volumes of her stories were not enough; it was the *Scrapbook*, the *Letters* and the *Journal* that made her. Unfortunately, in creating the character so admired by Katherine, he left himself to be painted in an extraordinarily black light, a cross between Iago and Uriah Heep."

The portrait is, says Colin Murry, an absolutely false one. "He wrote and he wrote and he wrote. Katherine relied on him utterly; for love and for his criticism. He could spot the real thing." The father he remembers is by contrast a kindly, somewhat remote man, very shy and fond of children, a figure of sudden enthusiasms and prone to make appalling but endearing mistakes.

When Katherine Mansfield died he was 34, attractive to women and needing their love and company. In 1924 Middleton Murry married again, a 22-year-old writer called Violet Lee Maister. "She had an extraordinary physical resemblance to Katherine,"

he saw her as a heaven-sent reincarnation. They bought a coast-guard station in Abbotsbury and had my sister, Weg, and then, in 1926, me. Then Violet was ill, with tuberculosis. To Middleton Murry's horror, she said to him: "I'm so glad this has happened. Now you'll have to love me as much as you loved Katherine."

Then more extraordinary things happened. Her handwriting began to change. It became so like Katherine's that even my father couldn't recognize it, as if she were possessed by Katherine's spirit. My father nursed her for 18 months. He must have felt he was cursed."

Even before Violet was dead, however, Middleton Murry, craving normality, was having an affair with an apparently "healthy and good humoured" woman called Betty who had come to nurse his wife. He soon married her. "It was the biggest mistake of his life. She was a virgin. We had a quite extraordinary childhood, my father battling for his life with this madwoman." By her Middleton Murry had two more children, Mary and David. The family's life was rent by colossal scenes, physical violence and extreme unhappiness. After nine years, he moved on once more, this time to



find "idyllic happiness" with Mary Gamble, who later became his fourth wife and with whom he lived until his death in 1957.

In his will, he made the Society of Authors his literary executors and in time his papers went to join Katherine Mansfield's in the Alexander Turnbull Library. It was not until the late Seventies that Cherry Hankin, lecturer in New Zealand, asked permission to publish his letters to his first wife. "He once said to me," remembers Colin Murry, "I've really lived four quite separate lives. I wonder if they overlap at all."

Despite copious writings, biographies, autobiographies and memoirs, only the first of these four is remembered by the wider public and by Katherine Mansfield's admirers. Even Middleton Murry's literary criticism, his founding of the *Adelphi* magazine as a platform for D. H. Lawrence and the *Adelphi* Centre as a meeting-place for socialists and intellectuals of the Thirties, and his primitivist farming community in East Anglia, are largely forgotten. Colin Murry is now editing a million words of his father's journals, to add to his own two autobiographical attempts to restore to him a more honest and likable reputation.

Rock

David Bowie
Milton Keynes

It was unfortunate that David Bowie chose to play the last of his recent British concerts in Milton Keynes Bowl. The venue served the purpose of allowing 80,000 people a glimpse of their hero but the enormity of the bowl destroyed any sense of occasion and rendered the atmosphere sterile.

A large video screen above the stage only compounded the illusion that those at the front were watching a different concert from the majority clustered around the perimeter.

Bowie and his 11-piece band, including a workmanlike horn section and backing vocalists in the Siamese Brothers, stuck to the same format adopted at their Wembley dates. The singer seems to have reinterpreted a lot of his material and placed it in the light modern funk context of his *Let's Dance* album. Once again the bowl did Bowie's arrangements no favours, muffling the big band's occasional subtleties on more complex songs like "Breaking Glass" and subduing expectations on his better new compositions like "Cat People".

Bowie was unable to sustain any degree of excitement throughout the set. The simpler pop of "Sorrow", "Life on Mars" and his current hit "China Girl" were the only real highlights in the opening hour,

but they were followed by numbers where the density of the sound worked against Bowie and became lost. The guitarist Carlos Alomar tried manfully to keep a tighter rein on the essential rhythm and found an admirable foil in the bassist Carmine Rojas. Alomar's partner, the slightly dull and traditional rock guitarist Earl Slick, was merely surplus to requirements.

The evening lived up briefly when Bowie revisited the more soulful period of "Young Americans"; then his voice could be heard and appreciated.

Similarly "Space Oddity", the 1969 song that first brought him to public notice, showed off his growing vocal maturity. For the rest, although some quarter of a million people saw Bowie perform over the weekend, very few of them will have seen him to advantage. For such a potentially electric artist this never danced so well again, but his career shows another route to success. John Percival

Max Bell

PUBLISHING

Cavalry charge

As recently announced by PHS, Her Majesty the Queen was presented by the National Book League - that worthy, even essential, mousoleum at Wards - with a "library" of 25 books. Martin Goff, the League's energetic director, has been reported in the trade press as saying the books were chosen with an eye to likely guests at Balmoral and Sandringham. "We didn't include fiction because we felt the variation in taste was too great."

That is marvellous, coming from a sometime novelist himself, and one who has for years reviewed fiction for the *Daily Telegraph*. Is "the variation in taste" Her Majesty's, or that of her guests? Or Mr Goff's and his fellow selectors? Or the authors? It is quite bewildering, especially as *History of the British Cavalry*, Volume III, by the Marquess of Anglesey is one of the selected titles. Is it assumed that every guest will be familiar with Volumes I and II?

Should the Queen not be encouraged by the NBL to choose (not to say buy: authors need royalties, pun certainly intended) books for herself? The fact that the idea was purloined from the USA, where the President is presented annually with a substantial library for the White House, should be neither here nor there; but if Her Majesty has to be spoonfed by the British book trade - and it is suggested that the presentation will be an annual one - some proper books should be included: poetry, fiction, drama, imaginative non-fiction. Literature is something we are supposed still to be good at.

Mark Collins, erstwhile head of Fontana and younger son of the late Sir William (Billy), having resigned from the family publishing house, indicates more than the end of an era. This is the first time since 1819, when the house was established, that there has not been a member of the Collins family on the board, let alone running the company. As he was the only Collins to remain loyal to the present management and its chairman,

Ian Chapman, when the rest of the family sold their shares to Rupert Murdoch, his departure is doubly sad. He was also an able publisher.

William Gerhardie's *The Polyglot* was published in 1925. The novel was reissued in 1947 as part of a "collected uniform edition", and again in 1970 by Macdonald as part of a "revised definitive edition". It is a worthy novel of which which suggests the Modern Movement passed the author who died in 1977 by. It is Michael Holroyd, that admirable supporter of lame diggs if not lost causes, who persuaded Macdonald to reissue Gerhardie. The series collapsed after publication of a few titles.

Copies of the edition are relatively easy to acquire second-hand - relatively, because few copies were printed. It has been reissued yet again, in hardback at £15, with yes, an introduction by Michael Holroyd. It could be one of the most unnecessary acts of republication of the century but that, presumably, is the concern of the new publishers, Secker & Warburg. No so: they would not have brought it out of their own volition, on their own commercial (if not literary) judgement. It is financed by the Arts Councils one of the first titles under scheme to reissue neglected twentieth-century classics.

It is to be hoped that Lord Gowrie, the new Minister for the Arts (who, of course, should not have a view as to how the Arts Council disposes of its largesse), will persuade the chairman of the Council, Sir William Rees-Mogg, to look more closely at the frivolous attitude of the advisory Literature Panel. If it feels that money should be given to publishers rather than to needy authors - and there is a use for it, as well as to bookshops - better to give it to a successful, serious and popular imprint such as Penguin or Virago. If anyone wants to read *The Polyglot*, there is hardly a storage of copies around.

E.J. Craddock

Television

House of cards

RHINO (Central) began with a picture of the why-things-used-to-be: "Princess Margaret's Words to Schoolchildren" was the title of the newsreel and there they were, smiling and clean and obedient. Contemporary schoolchildren are, it seems, more the material for video nasties than for newsreels and the opening sequence showed a gang of young thugs pursuing an Indian child to the gates of the school.

Those who call it "palism" would be horrified. John Ruskin's sense of the much abused term; for him, only those who saw in the natural world the workings of divinity had any right to claim that they knew what was "real". Makers (Channel 4, Saturday) offered a somewhat half-hearted analysis of Ruskin's life and work - principally because to much of the necessarily limited time was taken up with inconclusive discussions, and too much attention was paid to those aspects of Ruskin's work which could provide prey television pictures.

But no programme could have caught, perhaps, the richness, authority and presence of the man. He is one of those whose wits and vision still enfold us, even if we are making desperate attempts to struggle out of them. The disparity between his achievement and the demands for values of our television age is too deep to plumb, too painful to speculate upon.

Peter Ackroyd

The Winslow Boy

Lyric, Hammersmith

Terence Rattigan wrote his reconstruction of the Archer Shee case as a period-piece in the manner of a pre-1914 playwright handling a topical event. In every detail, from its amused treatment of the ragtime-mad young to the famous Act II curtain line (which Rattigan almost cut as too openly theatrical for 1946 audiences), the piece superbly duplicates the craftsmanship of the Edwardian realists. The only difference is that, if Galsworthy or Granville Barker had been tackling the subject, they would have been urging social and legal reforms; whereas Rattigan's play amounts to an unreserved endorsement of traditional institutions and the democratic power of the British people.

The Winslow Boy, even so, was one of the few Rattigan plays to secure a West End revival during the years of his theatrical eclipse; and, story-telling apart, I think it survived through quality of inherent decency which enables you to leave the theatre feeling that England is quite a good place in which to live.

Concert

Promise of riches to come

and Jonathan Best, showed promise of riches to come, and many already there, while Jane Highfield and Sally Daley, the sopranos, were always light and secure.

Then two more soloists appeared to brighten the concert immeasurably. First there was Carlotta Carrillo in Markovich's own *Partita*, a piece for piano and small orchestra dating from 1931. At the time it must have seemed quite a shocking work with its violent, jagged first movement and the dizzy *moto perpetuo* of the last. Nowadays though this kind of music seems like bread and butter, in short pleasant but not of any great moment. Miss Carrillo quite rightly attacked it as though it was displaying formidable virtuosity and galvanizing the orchestra to a new alertness in the process.

Then came Wissam Boustan to play Mozart's D major Flute Concerto. He showed that he is a supremely gifted young player. Unlike some he does not worry about achieving purity of sound but allows his breathiness continually to characterize and to colour the sound he makes. And here he delighted in every whimsical smile, every nuance of phrasing.

All this seemed to wake the chorus from their previous dour, for Mozart's "Coronation" Mass, K317, they punctured out rhythms with unerring clarity, and together with the soloists made this a celebration of real joy. The orchestra were also on their toes, and the (anonymous) organist provided some deft touches as he filled in the harmony.

Stephen Pettitt

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This tribute to the late Igor Markevitch curiously included, apart from a work by the conductor himself, pieces by Mozart and Bach, neither composers on whom Markevitch's reputation particularly relied. Proceedings began with a dour performance of Bach's Magnificat in its later, D major, version. This is a dramatic work above all else, but here it lacked impetus and the Allegri Singers were not disciplined enough. Nor was David Josefovitz's direction always rhythmically secure.

Never mind, for there were good things too, notably in the playing of the trumpet section of the London Soloists Chamber Orchestra and in the solo singing of the contralto Catherine Wyn-Rogers, whose opulent voice combined ecstatically with the pair of flutes in "Ensuite's Impavit". Her male colleagues, Mark Tucker

and Josephine Josefovitz,

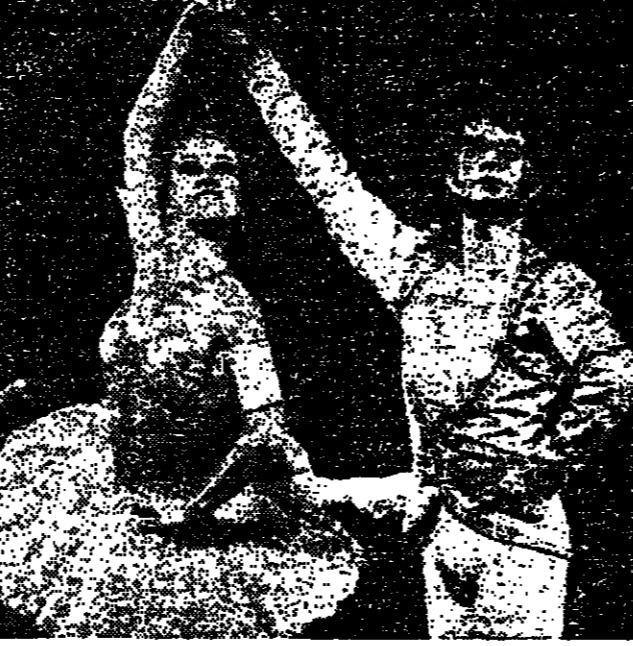
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Impressive virtuosity and commanding stage presence: Laura Hussey with Bryan Hewison

Royal Ballet School
Covent Garden

Where should one's sights be set in judging the Royal Ballet School's annual performances? The dancers lack stage experience but many are already of an age when contemporaries abroad are dancing professionally.

By chance, one of the three works given on Saturday (and continuing this week at Sadler's Wells) offered direct comparison with companies performing in London during the week.

The only work exclusive to the students was *The White Goddess*, made for them by Michael Corder. It is a grey ballet, in design and mood, and showed that the young dancers can walk, stand, sit or be carried around with the sort of serious air that is meant (the programme note says) to express the creative spirit's struggle with oppression, inspiration, manipulation and disillusionment. Doubtless that will serve well in good stead. The music was Martinu's *Toccata e due canzoni*.

The other ballets offered more of a challenge and revealed the neatness, spirit and discipline of the young. The girls, too, were on their toes, and the (anonymous) organist provided a classical showpiece, besides being familiar in Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet's repertoire, contains two solos borrowed from

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Gold
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INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9%
3 month interbank 9% - 9 1/4%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9% - 9 1/4%
3 month DM 5% - 5 1/4%
3 month FF 14% - 14 1/4%
ECG Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
Interest period May 4 to June
7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per
cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Bett Brothers, Birmingham Pallet Group, Claverhouse Investment Trust, SGB group, Standard Securities, TSB GI Fund (first quarter); Finalis: Amersham International, Birmingham Mint, Norcross, Wehayee Winton Holdings.
TOMORROW - Interim: Glass Group, Phillips' Patients (Holdings); Finalis: Amalgamated and Distilled Products, Aspinwall Group, Evans of Louis, Gordon and Gotch, Imperial Continental Gas Association, Intasun Leisure, Rexmore, Tax Abreast, Textured Jersey, RW Tothill, Kelvin Watson.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings (amended); Finalis: Equity Consorit Investment Trust, Marston, Thompson and Evershed, Alexander Russell, Sutcliffe, Speakman and Co.
THURSDAY - Interim: Eldridge Pope and Co, Scan Data International, St Andrews Trust; Finalis: Braithwaite and Co Engineers, General Electric Co, F H Lloyd Holdings, Fitch Lovell (amended), James Latham.
FRIDAY - Interim: Capital Reserve Fund, TSL Thermal Syndicate; Finalis: James H Dennis, Executive Clothes, Fuller Smith and Turner, Highgate Optical and Industrial, Stonehill Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Allied Leather Industries, Grosvenor Victoria Hotel, SW1 (Noon).
TOMORROW - Argus Press, Stratton House, Piccadilly, W1 (11.10); Belgrave (Blackheath), Station Road, Rowley Regis, Warley (Noon); English National Investment Company, 25 Finsbury Square, EC2 (Noon); London Summa Plantations, 1 Great Tower Street, EC3 (11.30); Young & Co, Gresham, West Central Hotel, Little Road, Fulham, SW6 (Noon).
WEDNESDAY - Alliford, 2 St Mary Axe, EC4 (12.30); CASE, Caxton Way, Watford Business Park, Watford (Noon); C E Heath, Queens Room, Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St Mary Axe, EC3 (Noon); London & Northern Group, Essex Hall, Essex Street, WC2 (3.00); London Trust Company, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (Noon); J Sainsbury, Platemark Hall, 1 London Wall, EC2 (Noon); William Sindall, Gonville Hotel, Cambridge (12.15); TR North America Investment Trust, Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, EC4 (12.45); Thomas Waddington & Sons, Queens Hotel, City Road, Chester (11.00); York Traders Holdings, Yaforth Road, Northallerton, Yorkshire (3.00).
THURSDAY - Bremner, 44 Glassford Street, Glasgow (10.30); Fine Art Developments, Fine Art House, Queen Street, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs (4.00); Parkland Textile (Holdings), Parkway Hotel, Leeds (12.30); UBM, Glaziers Hall, 9 Motagu Close, SE1 (Noon); Ward White, Ironmongers' Hall, Barbican (Noon).

FRIDAY - Buckley's Brewery, The Ryebuck, Cumbria, Swanssea (10.45); FifeBy Radio, Portmen Inter-Continental, Gloucester Suite, 22 Portman Square, London W1 (11.00); First Castle Electronics, Waterford Mill, Darwen, Lancashire (Noon); Inscape, Queens Room, Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St Mary Axe, EC3 (Noon); Lynton Holdings, 1-2 Mason's Arms Mews, Maddox Street, W1 (Noon); Morgan Crucible Company, Institute of Directors, 115 Pall Mall, SW1 (11.30); Selfcourt, Albany Room, White House, Albany Street (Albany Street entrance), NW1 (11.30).

CARRIAGE DEAL: British Caledonian has agreed to buy Carrion Far East Airways, a Hongkong based ground handling unit, from the troubled Carrion Group.

Britain overtakes West German steel productivity

BSC set to break even this year but 10,000 more jobs could go

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation, which in January was losing money at the rate of £3m a week, has cut its losses to £2m a week, and according to Mr Ian MacGregor, the outgoing chairman, is set to break even in 1983-84, a year earlier than expected.

However, he said, "substantial" additional job losses were needed to maintain improvements in efficiency.

Mr MacGregor, addressing a press conference to mark the end of his three-year BSC contract, declined to put a figure on the number of redundancies. But it is thought that a further 10,000 jobs could go.

Since 1979-80, the BSC workforce has been reduced from 166,400 to 78,400, with the number of direct steel workers down to 36,000. In the past, Mr MacGregor has said that the BSC labour force must

come down to at least 70,000 if international competitiveness is to be regained.

He said at the weekend: "The more efficient British Steel is, the fewer people who turn out the product, the more secure it will be and the quicker it will be the recipient of the capital it needs."

Break-even in this financial year was possible, he said, provided that the pound stayed unchanged against the US dollar and European currencies, and that the European Commission exercised tight control over present production and sales quotas and put the steel crisis restructuring programme into effect promptly.

"If these things are not done, then we are in danger of being inundated with imports," he said.

Mr MacGregor, who takes over as chairman of the National Coal Board on Sep-



MacGregor: warning

tember 1, said that the BSC's break-even level had been reduced from a weekly output level of 500,000 tonnes of liquid steel in the summer of 1980 to a present figure of 280,000 tonnes.

BSC productivity had also improved dramatically compared with West Germany, reportedly the most efficient

steelmakers in Europe. Output per man per year in 1982 was 176 tonnes against 208 tonnes in Germany; in the first quarter of 1983, it was up to 230 tonnes - 15 tonnes per man ahead of the Germans.

Mr MacGregor also defended his controversial proposal to form a joint venture with US Steel, involving the export of steel slabs from the Ravenscraig works in Scotland to US Steel's Fairless plant in Philadelphia.

The deal, which would, in effect, mean the privatization of Ravenscraig, includes a five-year contract for selling £3,000m worth of steel - a sum which would give "dramatic improvement" to the BSC's overall costs.

Further talks between the two companies will take place this month, centring on the level of costs rather than price, Mr MacGregor said. He was confident the deal would be completed. Ravenscraig would lose

about 1,500 jobs, he said.

Britain, which has been told by the European Commission to cut another 500,000 tonnes of finished steel capacity in the next 2½ years, could accommodate the reduction through the Ravenscraig deal or by a second so-called Phoenix privatization operation, expected to be concluded soon, involving a rationalization of the BSC and private-sector engineering steel industry.

● In a move parallel to the BSC-US Steel deal, Bethlehem Steel, America's second largest steel company, will modernize two ageing plants through a \$500m (£330m) international deal.

The deal has been arranged by a consortium put together by Voest-Alpine International Corporation, the American subsidiary of a state-owned Austrian company, which will build casting machinery for making steel at the plants.

City Editor's Comment

Brazil poses IMF a \$90bn question

The need for a solution to the acute liquidity problems afflicting Brazil is becoming increasingly urgent.

After a lull following the imposition of the initial rescue package earlier this year, the \$90,000m Brazilian debt problem is again casting an ugly shadow over the world banking system.

Negotiations between Brazil, the banks and the International Monetary Fund in the days ahead will be critical.

Profligate

The various rescue packages put together for the debt-burdened economies of Latin America, owing \$350,000m between them, have rested on the presumption that if immediate liquidity problems can be solved and governments encouraged or forced to eschew their profligate ways, then resumption of world growth will take care of the rest.

This essentially short-term strategy has had a fair degree of short-term success.

Mexico, owing about \$900m, has more or less managed to stick to its IMF programme, and is \$1.7bn trade deficit into a hefty surplus, expected to be \$55m for the first half of 1983 compared with the full-year target of \$7bn.

This had allowed the country to delay a \$1.2bn drawing on the \$5bn loan from commercial banks.

Inflation and the budget deficit may still exceed IMF targets and some economists are predicting a 4 per cent drop in gross domestic product this year.

The Burnet board is hoping on the economy and the resulting political tensions should not be underestimated. However, on short-term financial tests, bankers are relaxed about Mexico.

But the room for compromise is much less than when the IMF programme was first agreed, perhaps rather too hurriedly. And the Brazilian Government, although well on the way to achieving the targeted \$6bn trade surplus, will find it increasingly hard to impose yet more austerity.

US challenge to stockbrokers

By Our Financial Staff

American broking houses are poised to challenge London stockbrokers for investment cash.

US firms are planning to develop in London an "over the counter" market, which in the United States has about 16 times as many companies as the New York Stock Exchange and is now seen as the starting point for nursery companies.

Conditions for the development of a British OTC are now considered more favourable because of the tax concessions given to investors under the Government's business expansion scheme.

Instead of going to the bank to raise a loan, the potential entrepreneur would approach the stockbroker. The firm would draw up a prospectus and

sell the shares to its and other firms' clients. The investor would then be able to claim relief on his purchase.

The broker would continue to make a market in the shares so investors could buy and sell, as firms do in the United States, but in a way which is not permitted to firms which are members of the London Stock Exchange.

The market would be more attractive than investment in the Stock Exchange or the Unlisted Securities Market because of the tax concession. And, as the American firms have considerable expertise in making use of tax shields on behalf of clients, some see this as a logical development for them to pursue in Britain.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Imports hit textiles and clothes

As consumer spending rises imports are becoming an increasing threat in textiles, clothing and footwear, new sector reports disclosed yesterday. In the first quarter of this year textile and clothing volume imports rose 7 per cent compared with the same period last year.

In four months to the end of April footwear imports rose by the same amount, with Poland, one of the top 12 foreign suppliers, sending in 50 per cent more.

Textile sales appear to have risen 8 per cent in the first quarter but British production fell 6 per cent, with clothing down 2.5 per cent, the British Textile Confederation reported.

● **RATES FORECAST:** Bank base rates may fall again briefly but then rise back into double figures in the autumn. Mr Christopher Johnson writes in the July Lloyds Bank Economic Bulletin. Stockbrokers Laing & Crumckshank think base rates will be forced up 2 per cent around October.

● **NAME CHANGE:** Finance for Industry is changing its name to Investors in Industry to reflect the more aggressive and participative approach to helping companies adopted over recent years. The group's best known subsidiary Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC) will continue under its old name but Technical Development Capital has been renamed Venture Division.

● **AGREEMENT:** Tannus has resolved its dispute with Lonrho by agreeing to pay £6.6m compensation for assets seized five years ago. This opens the way for Lonrho to resume business there and Mr Roland Tiny Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, is likely to visit Tanzania to discuss possible cooperation and investment.

BA would prefer to have a deal with Boeing which would mean acquiring Boeing 737-300 aircraft powered by Rolls-Royce engines on short-term leases.

BA has said that although all its options are open, there is a strong preference for a leasing deal which would save cash as the Government is considering ways of wiping out the airline's £1,000m debts to within a point of 9,000.

Energy needs promise huge trade

China beckons UK exporters

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A team of nine from Anderson Strathclyde left Glasgow for Peking yesterday expecting to close a deal which would be watched intensely by other exporters keen to get in on the huge energy developments in China.

Mr Jim Mowat, Anderson's managing director, said: "The Chinese have 2,000 long-wall coal faces. But only 150 are mechanized. They plan to increase output from 660 million tons a year to 1,200 million by the year 2000. That means not only more mechanization, but also an increase in the number of mines."

So far Anderson's efforts have yielded £22m worth of coal-cutting and conveying equipment orders.

Mr Jack Bailey, general sales manager of John Brown Engineering, said: "CARRIAN DEAL: British Caledonian has agreed to buy Carrion Far East Airways, a Hongkong based ground handling unit, from the troubled Carrion Group.

Hambros 1983

 Mr. Jocelyn Hambro, M.C., reports
on the Hambros Bank Group

This has been a year of steadily falling interest rates alongside a substantial drop in the rate of inflation in nearly all the major industrialised countries but, for much of the time, a period of continuing recession. More recently, however, there have been welcome signs of an upturn in economic activity, both here and internationally, a trend that shows increasing evidence of being well founded.

During the year we have made further provisions in respect of the Norwegian shipping loans, which have troubled us for many years, to reduce them to levels below which there is no likelihood of further loss having to be recognised in the future. At the same time, by selling one-third of our shareholding in Hambro Life we have increased the capital resources of the merchant bank to which we have added new long-term loan capital. This provides a firm foundation for growth and, we believe, future banking profitability. We have also had to face a heavy write down of our oil and gas investment in the United States.

We continue to hold 30 million shares in Hambro Life, representing a quarter of its equity, as a long-term investment. The current market value of this holding exceeds £100 million against a carrying value of £5 million. We have the utmost confidence in the company and its management.

Our results include encouraging features. In merchant banking there is a broad and continuing advance of fee earning services, both as a proportion of all banking income and in total, due partly to narrowing margins and also to our increasing emphasis upon activities that generate income without effect upon balance sheet ratios.

Consolidated Financial Statement at 31st March, 1983

	1983 £ million	1982 £ million	1983 £ million	1982 £ million
Share capital and reserves	111	123	163	130
Minority interest	4	2		
Loan capital	60	38	1,421	1,085
	175	163		
Current, deposit and other accounts	2,346	1,803	56	32
Acceptances for customers	404	433	827	646
Deferred taxation	14	12	Investments	404
Proposed dividends	4	4	59	77
	2,943	2,415	Fixed assets	13
				2,415

In other areas, the Fielding insurance broking group, now 76% owned, has had a most successful year. Our diamond interests returned to profit, their results improving as the year progressed. On 1st June 1

Henderson all set for tender issue

By Michael Prest

Henderson Administration, one of Britain's biggest investment management groups, is to go public this week by tendering 25 per cent of its shares at a minimum price of 325p. The offer capitalizes Henderson at £3.6m.

Of the 2.6 million shares being offered, 20 per cent are being sold by four of Henderson's major investment trust shareholders whose financial affairs it also manages. The other 531,000 shares are new ones issued by Henderson itself and will net the group £1.2m at the minimum tender price.

Henderson manages unit trusts and pension funds and handles private client money as well as investment trusts. After this issue, the group, which until now was entirely private with a significant longstanding family interest, will be the country's fifth biggest unit trust manager. Funds under management total £1.56m, of which £53m is in unit trusts.

Mr John Henderson, the chairman, said it was the unique nature of the group and the consequent difficulties of comparing it with other investment groups that had prompted the choice of sale by tender.

He also pointed out that it was incumbent on the directors of the managed investment trusts to secure the best price for their holdings in Henderson. These trusts felt that, as the value of the group increased,

MORE BUSINESS NEWS PAGES 24 AND 25

their stakes in it were to high a proportion of their total assets.

The directors of Henderson will also be selling shares, albeit reluctantly. Their collective holding will decline to 15.2 per cent from 17.1 per cent.

While the company is estimating a profit forecast, it made £4m pretax in the year to the end of March, the third consecutive year in which profits had increased.



Fenchurch

Interim Results

for the 12 months to 30th April 1983

PROFITS UP 50.2%

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

	1983 (unaudited)	1982 £'000s
Turnover:		
Brokerage	11,794	9,863
Underwriting		
Agency Income	1,207	1,032
	13,001	10,895
Profit before tax	4,022	2,677

From the statement by the Chairman, G.E. Knight CBE:
"This strong and sustained growth is an indication of the vigorous manner in which Fenchurch staff have devoted themselves to the development of new business and to the control of costs".
The company has from 1983 changed its year end from 30th April to 30th September. The 1983 results for the 12 months are therefore unaudited.



Fenchurch Insurance Holdings Ltd

136 Minories, London EC3N 1QN
Tel: 01-488 2388 Telex: 884442

UK offices at South Woodford, London, and in Birmingham, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester and Sheffield.
And overseas in Europe, Australia, Canada and Singapore.

A Guinness Peat Company

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange

GABLE HOUSE PROPERTIES PLC

(Registered in England No. 1003843)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised £300,000
Ordinary Shares of 5p each
Placing by Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

of 1,150,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each at 43p per share

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the whole of the issued share capital of Gable House Properties PLC in the Unlisted Securities Market. A proportion of the shares being placed are available to the public through the market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing.

Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Exetel Statistical Services and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 15th July, 1983 from:

United Trust & Credit PLC
50 Bryanston Square,
London W1H 7LL

Issued and
now being issued,
fully paid
£260,000

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London. It does not constitute an invitation or offer to any person to subscribe for or purchase any securities.

KLEINWORT, BENSON STERLING ASSET FUND LIMITED

(registered in Guernsey under the Companies (Guernsey) Laws 1908 to 1973)

Authorised £10,000
Share Capital at 14th June 1983
10,000 Management Shares at £1 each
9,000,000 Unclassified Shares of 1p
of which 429,206 are in issue as
Participating Redeemable Preference
Shares and 194,614 as Nominal Shares
£100,000
£16,238.20

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the Participating Redeemable Preference Shares to be admitted to the Official List. Particulars of the company are available in the Exetel Statistical Service, and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 22nd July 1983 from:-

Kleinwort, Benson Limited
20 Fenchurch Street
London EC3P 3DB

Rowe & Pitman
City-Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA

4th July 1983

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • IUSM REVIEW

Gable House joins the club

After last week's successful launch of Gilbert House Investments, yet another property company is preparing to make its debut on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Details will be revealed today of a share placing by broker Strauss, Turnbull in Gable House Properties, the property development and investment group.

Strauss will be placing 1.15 million 5p shares at 43p a share with its clients putting in a p/c of 10.4. This represents 22.1 per cent of issued share capital and values the entire group at £2.49m.

The company was formed in 1976 as a property developer by the present directors, Mr Alan Goldberg, chairman. Mr Howard Harris and Mr Jonathan Goldberg. The three plan to sell 450,000 from their own holdings, while creating 700,000 shares to raise £251,000, for extra working capital.

In the past six years, pretax profits have grown from £41,000 to £278,000 on turnover up from £272,000 to £2.1m. For the year to June 30, the group is forecasting pretax profits of £300,000 and for next year not less than £500,000. In addition, the board intends to pay a total dividend of 3.28p gross for next year which will yield 6.85 per cent.

The group's developments are varied and range from a single residential unit to an industrial scheme of around 70,000 sq ft.

The group's present developments, the bulk of which are in and around the St John's Wood area of London, are shown in the accounts at an average cost of £1.4m. Net assets a share are valued at 25.7p.

Mr Goldberg says the group has built its own development in the past but has now opted for outside contractors to carry out the work under Gable House supervision.

Also making plans to join the growing ranks of the USM is Southern Business Leasing-Broker Capal-Cure Myers is placing 2.3 million 10p shares at 85p a share, putting the group on a multiple of 22 times earnings. This amounts to 17.1 per cent of the total equity and capitalises it at £11.6m - making it one of the ten biggest companies quoted on the USM.

Southern operates service contracts supplying and maintaining Canon photocopiers and Maxpax drink vending machines to 1800 customers in southern England.

For the purpose of the placing, 1.08 million shareholders of Southern, while the remaining 1.25 million are new shareholders for which the company hopes to raise £24,000. Southern's record shows pretax profits up from £140,000 to £699,000 on turnover expanded from £1.9m to 3.5m. For the current year to September 30, the group is forecasting pretax profits of £1.5m.

The board also intends to recommend a total dividend of 1.44p, gross yielding 2.94 per cent.

Details are expected this month for a placing of 20 per cent of the issued shares capital in Rayford Supreme Holdings, the discount stores group. The placing is being arranged by County Bank and broker to the issue is W. Greenwell.

The Sussex-based group trades under the name of Rayford Electrics and Supreme Discount Stores.

Formed in 1973, the group now boasts 21 shops throughout southern England. For the year to September 1983, the group is

forecasting pretax profits of around £1.5m.

Of last week's newcomers Turnstall Telecomm Group made a bright debut, ending the week at 153p. This compared with a striking price of 140p. The group which makes emergency communication equipment for the elderly offered 3 million shares at a minimum tender price of 100p.

But broker Grieveson Grant will be less than pleased with the debut of its other market newcomer, CPU Computers. Grieveson offered 4.5 million shares in the computer peripherals group at a minimum tender price of 105p. The shares were eventually struck at 150p, put, after a brief rally, ended the week 7p lower at 143p.

Deals also start tomorrow in Mr Max Rippon's Biomechanics International, the waste effluent process group. Dealings were delayed more than two months while thorough tests were made on the group's product by the Stock Exchange.

The three million shares placed by brokers Northgate at 50p are expected to open around the 90p level.

Michael Clark

American notebook

Experts tip Fed to cut money growth

In the citibank's respected and accurate *Sound of the Economy* cassette recording for July, Mr Leif Olsen, the Citibank chief economist, summarized the developing policy crisis in the United States when he said:

"The Federal Reserve must slow down the rate of growth of the money supply. Money has been growing at between 14 and 15 per cent as an annual rate since July of last year and indeed since the beginning of this year. So that a slowdown is necessary."

"But we know from just the last several years that there is often a big gap between the objectives of the Federal Open Market Committee and the actual results that we see over three to six months. There are some who believe that at three to six month mists on the monetary targets is not particularly troublesome."

He said that the US was at a point where the economy was beginning to respond to the earlier monetary acceleration. And at this time an overshoot in monetary expansion really begins to have a much more potent effect than an overshooting six or nine months ago.

"So the Federal Reserve will adopt a policy. I believe, of slowing down on the rate of growth of the monetary aggregates, and the risk is that they may become too restrictive and

short the recovery some time in 1984," he said.

"Or, on the other hand, they may not become sufficiently restrictive so as to bring about a slowdown in economic growth - which could exacerbate inflation in 1984."

"The real economy is strengthening now at a rate which baffles many forecasters. It was not supposed to happen. And in fact we may have the beginnings of a boom on our hands."

"So the risk lies on the side of an overly expansionary economy reintroducing inflationary expectations - and perhaps at an early date."

Mr Olsen is not alone in concentrating his thinking on the upcoming July meeting of the FOMC.

On June 27, Mr David Hale, chief economist for Chicago's Kemper Financial Services pointed to the delicate timing problem facing the Reagan administration.

An important policy juncture has thus arrived. All eyes will be concentrated on the Fed's actions in the money markets in the second half of this month in order to divine whether another major policy change analogous in importance to that of last July (when the current money boom was initiated) has arrived.

Maxwell Newton

U.S. \$50,000,000

Hapoalim International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1988

For the six months

6 July 1983 to 6 January 1984

The Notes will carry an

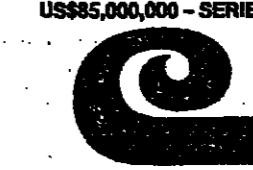
interest rate of 10 1/2 per annum

Coupon Value US\$523.59

Listed on The Stock Exchange, London

Agent Bank - National Westminster Bank PLC, London

US\$85,000,000 - SERIES 12



CELANESE MEXICANA, S.A.

(Organised under the laws of the United Mexican States)

Six Month Notes Issued in Series

under a

US\$125,000,000

Note Purchase Facility

Notice is hereby given that the above Series of Notes issued under a Note Purchase Facility agreement dated October 20, 1981 will carry an Interest Rate of 11 1/4% per annum. The Maturity Date of the above Series of Notes will be 30 December, 1983.

4 July, 1983, London
By: Citibank, N.A., (CSSI Dept) Issue Agent

CITIBANK

Meyer International

Salient points from Mr. R. E. Groves' annual statement

The first four months of the year under review preceded the merger of Montague L. Meyer and International Timber. In this latter period the major part of the rationalisation projected at the time of the merger was undertaken. It coincided with a gradual improvement in trading conditions in the timber market, particularly in hardwoods.

A healthy Balance Sheet and a fairly broad business in the U.K., having an excellent balance between bulk imports and distribution, manufacturing and merchant distribution, with a wide range of interests overseas, supported by an experienced and enthusiastic workforce, places the Group in a very strong position for the future.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS Year ended 31st March 1983 *1982

£'000 £'000

Sales 536,161 484,493

Operating Profit 29,042 24,121

Profit before Taxation 21,597 18,553

Shareholders' Funds 171,112 167,844

Earnings per Ordinary Share 15.55p 0.22p

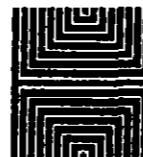
Dividends per Ordinary Share 3.75p 2.61p

Net Assets per Ordinary Share 175p 174p

*1982 figures are projected on a pro forma basis as of the merger between Montague L. Meyer and International Timber plc with effect from 1st April, 1981. The 1982 figures above consolidate shareholdings. Full results for 1982 contain an una

This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company") and its subsidiary companies. The directors of the Company ("the Directors") have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List. Copies of this Offer for Sale, together with the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.



Henderson Administration Group plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1721385)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER

BY

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED

of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at a minimum tender price of 325p per share.

The Application List will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application is set out at the end of this Offer for Sale.

Share Capital

Authorised	Issued and now being issued fully paid
£3,300,000	in Ordinary Shares of 25p each £2,586,171.50

The Ordinary Shares now offered for sale rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid on the ordinary share capital of the Company.

Indebtedness

At the close of business on 10th June, 1983 subsidiaries of the Company had current account overdrafts of £2,003,042 of which £1,868,265 was secured. Save as aforesaid and except for intra-Group transactions, the Group had, at that date, no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unissued, and no outstanding mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire-purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors

John Ronald Henderson, M.B.E.†	(Chairman)
Benjamin Harold Bourchier-Wrey	(Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director)
Jeremy John Cary Edwards	(Joint Managing Director)
Raymond Percival St. George Cazalet	
The Lord Faringdon†	
Robert George Holland-Martin†	
David James Browne	
Christopher George Clarke	
Colin Norman Day	
Richard Ian Henderson	
Hugh Michael Priestley	
Timothy Ashley Peter Walker	
all of 26 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DA.	
†Non-Executive	

Secretary and Registered Office
A. J. Mackenzie, A.C.A. (N.Z.)
26 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DA.

Issuing House
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,
8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE.

Stockbrokers
Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, EC2R 7AN.

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants,
P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4P 4JX.

Solicitors to the Company
Bischoff & Co.,
City Wall House, 79-83 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4TJ.

Solicitors to the Offer
Slaughter and May,
35 Basingstoke Street, London, EC2V 5DB.

Principal Bankers
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc,
67 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3DL.

Registrars and Transfer Office
Williams & Glyn's Registrars Limited,
P.O. Box 27, 34 Fettes Row, Edinburgh EH3 6UT.

Receiving Bankers
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc,
New Issues Department, P.O. Box 425, 67 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3DL.

Definitions

The following definitions apply throughout this Offer for Sale:

"the Company"	Henderson Administration Group plc
"the Group"	The Company and its subsidiaries
"H.A. Holdings"	Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited
"Henderson Administration"	H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries
"Witan"	Witan Investment Company plc
"E&G."	Electric and General Investment Company plc
"Greenfriar"	Greenfriar Investment Company plc
"Lowland"	Lowland Investment Company plc
"the Four Investment Trusts"	Witan, E&G, Greenfriar and Lowland
"H.B.M."	Henderson Baring Management Limited
"the Directors"	The directors of the Company
"Ordinary Shares"	Ordinary Shares of 25p each of the Company
"Barings"	Barings Brothers & Co., Limited

In this Offer for Sale values of non-sterling funds under management have been translated into sterling values at the exchange rates ruling on the relevant dates.

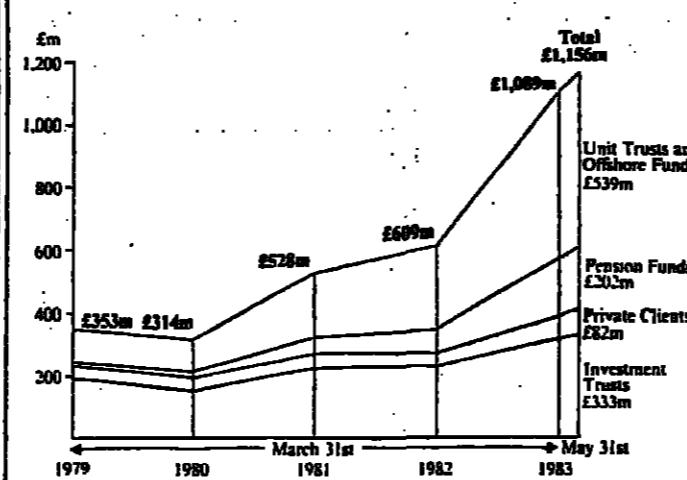
Key Information

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Offer for Sale.

The Business

The business of the Group is international investment management. Henderson Administration manages 6 investment trusts (4 of which are the principal shareholders of the Company), 30 authorised unit trusts, 4 offshore funds, 30 pension funds, the portfolios of private individuals and other funds. At 31st May, 1983 Henderson Administration had funds under management of £1,156 million, of which 55 per cent. was invested overseas.

Funds under management have grown substantially in recent years:-



The Company has a 50 per cent. interest in Henderson Baring Management whose funds under management have also grown rapidly in recent years and, at 31st May, 1983, totalled the equivalent of £583 million:-

At 31st March 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983
H.B.M. funds under management £27m £41m £159m £286m £542m

The above figures for H.B.M. exclude funds managed on behalf of Henderson Administration.

The Directors intend that Henderson Administration will continue to specialise in international investment management. They expect that Henderson Administration's long term investment performance record will create further opportunities for additional business and that funds under management will continue to increase.

The Directors consider that the Group is now at an appropriate stage of development for the Ordinary Shares to be listed on The Stock Exchange. This will create a market for the Ordinary Shares and will, the Directors believe, enhance the Group's reputation and promote a greater public awareness of its business.

The Offer for Sale

Until 22nd June, 1983 Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited was the group parent company. In a capital reorganisation on that date the whole of its share capital was acquired by the Company. The Company's Ordinary Shares are the subject of this Offer for Sale.

A total of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares is being offered of which 2,068,954 are existing Ordinary Shares. The remaining 531,046 shares are new shares being issued by the Company producing, after the expenses of this Offer for Sale, new capital funds for the Group of a minimum of £1.2 million.

All shares offered will be sold at the striking price.

Offer for Sale Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price
Minimum tender price 325p

Market capitalisation of the 10,344,686 Ordinary Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale

Earnings per share (calculated by reference to the Ordinary Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale) for the year ended 31st March, 1983

before transfer to Initial Charges
Equivalisation Reserve*

after transfer to Initial Charges
Equivalisation Reserve*

Price earnings ratio 18.4 times 12.57p

Gross dividend yield on each Ordinary Share on the basis of the forecast dividend of 6p per share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984

*See "Financial Results"

2.6 per cent.

Henderson Administration

History

The Henderson family was active and successful in the late nineteenth century and in the early decades of this century in the financing and co-ordination of engineering projects in South America, the Middle East and Europe.

During the period before the formation of Henderson Administration, certain members of the Henderson family were the principal partners in the stockbroking partnership Greenwood & Co. In 1932 this firm was merged with Cazenove & Akroyds. Since then, the relationship between Cazenove & Co., as the merged partnership came to be called, and Henderson Administration has continued.

In 1934 Henderson Administration was established by Mr. W. W. Brabner, executor of the first Lord Faringdon, to take on the management of the Henderson family's financial affairs and in particular of an investment company, Witam (which had been founded in 1909), in which the family's resources were then concentrated.

From this beginning, Henderson Administration's activities have broadened so as to provide investment management services to investment trusts, unit trusts, pension funds, private individuals and other funds.

Business

Investment Trust Management

From its beginning Henderson Administration has provided investment trust management and secretarial services. Besides managing the portfolios of investment trusts, Henderson Administration is responsible for their day-to-day administration.

Henderson Administration's current involvement in investment trust management is principally with the Four Investment Trusts. Apart from Witam, these are E&G, Greenfriar and Lowland which have been managed by Henderson Administration since 1952, 1965 and 1963 respectively (a summary of the contracts for the management of the Four Investment Trusts is given under "Interests of Directors and Others" below).

The following table sets out the total assets (less current liabilities) at 31st May, 1983 of the Four Investment Trusts:-

	£m*
Witan	255
E&G.	44
Greenfriar	16
Lowland	13
	328

*Unaudited figures as supplied to the Association of Investment Trust Companies

The Association of Investment Trust Companies publishes information based on the asset value of member trusts, which demonstrates the comparative investment management performance of the trusts. On the basis of this information, the Four Investment Trusts have consistently achieved an above-average investment performance in recent years and, for the five years to 31st March, 1983, each of the Four Investment Trusts stands in the top 25 per cent. of the trusts whose performance is monitored in this manner.

Henderson Administration also manages two smaller investment trusts, English National Investment Company plc and The British Kidney Patient Association Investment Trust plc. These came under Henderson Administration's management in 1974 and 1982 respectively and at 31st May, 1983 their total assets (less current liabilities) together amounted to less than £5 million.

The Directors believe that continuing success in investment trust management is important for the maintenance of Henderson Administration's standing among investors.

Details of the shareholdings of the Four Investment Trusts in the Company are given under "Interests of Directors and Others" below.

Unit Trust Management

Background

The U.K. unit trust industry is subject to overall regulation by the Department of Trade and Industry and the operation of each trust is supervised by a trustee who is independent of the manager.

Although the U.K. unit trust industry has grown rapidly in recent years, sales of units by the industry still account for only a small proportion of total U.K. personal investment. Thus figures published by the Central Statistical Office and the Unit Trust Association show that, in 1982, net sales of units represented approximately 2 per cent. of the additional allocation of funds made by the personal sector to financial assets (i.e. liquid assets, U.K. Government and other securities and life assurance and superannuation funds).

Henderson Administration began its unit trust activities with the launch of two trusts in 1970. These activities were expanded in 1974 with the acquisition of an existing unit trust management company, now named Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited, with funds under management which then totalled £16 million.

Unit trusts managed by Henderson Administration now comprise 30 U.K. authorised trusts including 7 "exempt funds" (i.e. those established for pension funds and charities). It also manages 4 "offshore funds" (i.e. unit trusts and open-ended investment companies established outside the U.K.).

Henderson Administration Group plc

Funds under Management

Henderson Administration's policy is to offer a range of unit trusts providing investors with a wide choice in major stock markets throughout the world and in specialised market sectors. A list of the U.K. authorised unit trusts and offshore funds managed by Henderson Administration, and comprising total funds of £539 million at 31st May, 1983, is set out below.

Funds specialising in overseas securities are a particular feature of the unit trusts and offshore funds managed by Henderson Administration. At 31st May, 1983 £392 million was accounted for by unit trusts and offshore funds of this type, representing 73 per cent. of the total.

The investment management of certain of the Henderson Administration unit trusts is sub-contracted to H.B.M., whose activities are described in more detail below.

Investment Performance

Henderson Administration has achieved an outstanding investment performance record with its unit trusts. Statistics produced by *Planned Savings* for periods to 1st April, 1983 show that, from an analysis of the trusts managed by the eight largest U.K. unit trust groups, Henderson Administration is the best performing group over 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 year periods, performance being measured by reference to total returns with each group's trusts weighted by size.

Sources of Revenue

Revenue from unit trust and offshore fund management arises in three main forms:

1. The Annual Charge. This is assessed as a percentage annual rate, currently between 1% and 1 1/4 per cent., on the value of each unit trust fund. Revenue from this source will vary with the movement in the value of funds under management.
2. The Initial Charge. This is assessed as a percentage of the value of units or shares sold. The current rates of initial charge are at 2 1/2 per cent. for exempt funds and 5 1/2 per cent. for substantially all other funds out of which up to 3 per cent. (plus V.A.T. where appropriate) is reallocated to investors' professional advisers. Revenue from this source will vary with the value of new units or shares sold to investors and is likely to be relatively volatile.
3. Surplus on Dealing. Managers meet investors' requirements for the purchase or sale of units not only by creation and cancellation of units but also by dealing, as principals, in repurchased and new units. While not without risk, this activity gives rise to the opportunity for dealing profits particularly at times when demand for units is strong and security markets are rising.

Marketing

Henderson Administration's marketing is directed primarily at investors' professional advisers such as stockbrokers, insurance brokers, banks, accountants and solicitors. Thirteen sales executives operate from London and from branch offices in Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow and Manchester maintaining contact with and servicing a large number of professional advisers. Similarly, the offshore funds of the Group, together with those H.B.M. unit trusts for which Henderson Administration acts as a sales agent, are sold to investors mainly through professional advisers.

This approach to marketing results in a high proportion of the units purchased by investors in Henderson Administration's unit trusts being purchased under the guidance of the investors' personal advisers; it has the added advantage of limiting marketing costs.

The sales executives are remunerated by salary and receive no commission on sales. At present, Henderson Administration's sales executives have an average of over 13 years professional experience in the securities industry. Apart from using sales executives in the manner described above, Henderson Administration also uses conventional advertising media to publicise its unit trusts, particularly when launching new trusts.

Unit-linked Assurance Business

In October 1980, Henderson Administration launched a range of single premium unit-linked policies in conjunction with the Provincial Life Assurance Company Limited, to which complementary unit-linked products have since been added including a self-employed pension plan.

At 31st May, 1983 the unit-linked funds under management totalled £40 million (of which £36 million consisted of units in Henderson Administration's unit trusts).

Growth of the Unit Trust Business

Henderson Administration made its first significant commitment to unit trusts as recently as 1974. Since that time it has achieved a leading position in the U.K. unit trust industry and now ranks fifth, as measured by funds under management, among unit trust management groups.

The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's rapid progress has resulted from the combination of successful investment performance over a period of years with an effective marketing strategy. Henderson Administration, with its strength in the management of unit trusts invested overseas, has also benefited from U.K. investors' increasing demand for overseas securities particularly following the lifting of U.K. exchange controls in 1979.

These factors have contributed to Henderson Administration achieving rapid increases in unit trust funds under management and a very significant increase in market share, as demonstrated by the following table which is based on information published by the Unit Trust Association:-

Unit Trust Funds Under Management (excluding offshore funds)						
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Henderson Administration (£ million)	108	96	193	260	500	
The Industry (£ million)	4,450	4,034	5,518	6,062	9,117	
Henderson Administration's market share	2.4%	2.4%	3.5%	4.3%	5.5%	

Notwithstanding Henderson Administration's achievements to date, the Directors believe that it will further increase its share of the U.K. unit trust market.

Pension Fund Management

Growth of the Pension Fund Business

In recent years Henderson Administration has made significant progress in establishing itself as investment manager or adviser to pension funds through a subsidiary, Henderson Pension Fund Management Limited, and its pension management business has increased rapidly as is shown in the following table:-

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of funds	6	7	11	14	30
Value of funds	£10m	£18m	£56m	£71m	£184m

By 31st May, 1983 the value of existing pension funds under management had increased to £202 million. Since 31st March, 1983, three further pension funds with an aggregate value of over £65 million have agreed to appoint Henderson Administration as managers. The client base is broadly spread with representation from nationalised industries, local authorities and major U.K. companies.

The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's rapid expansion in pension fund management results mainly from Henderson Administration's:-

- independence as a specialist in investment management
- international investment management expertise
- stability and continuity of management.

Henderson Administration's exempt funds offer an additional service to pension funds by providing an efficient means of access to specialised markets. At 31st May, 1983 over 450 pension funds had holdings in Henderson Administration's exempt funds.

Pension funds now represent a significant part of Henderson Administration's funds under management. Nonetheless, in spite of recent growth, Henderson Administration's share of the pension fund market is small and the Directors believe that further growth will be achieved in an investment market whose funds are estimated to be over £80 billion.

Investment Performance

Henderson Administration can demonstrate above-average performance in pension fund management; the following table compares the performance of Henderson Administration in terms of median total returns with the median fund of an industry sample monitored by Wood, Mackenzie & Co., stockbrokers:-

Annualised Median Rates of Return Periods to 31st December, 1982				
	1 year	5 years	%	%
Henderson Administration	36.0	19.4		
Industry Sample*	30.8	16.6		
* Wood, Mackenzie sample median fund, time-weighted rate of return, including property.				

Private Individuals and Other Funds

The balance of Henderson Administration's investment management business consists primarily of investment advice and management for private individuals, one of its original activities. A discretionary portfolio management service is offered through a subsidiary, Henderson Financial Management Limited, to resident, non-resident and expatriate investors together with advice on taxation and financial planning.

Henderson Administration also provides a Unit Trust Management Service for individuals whereby portfolios, in amounts of £10,000 or more, are invested purely in unit trusts. Unless specifically requested not more than 40 per cent. of a client's funds may be invested in either Henderson Administration's unit trusts or those managed by any other management group.

The growth in private client funds under management is shown in the following table:-

At 31st March	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Funds Under Management	£38m*	£44m*	£50m*	£54m	£74m

*Estimated

At 31st May, 1983 funds under management had increased further to a total of £82 million.

Henderson Baring Management

Henderson Administration was among the first of the U.K. investment management groups to establish a presence in Hong Kong. Having participated in an earlier investment management consortium, Henderson Administration formed its own Hong Kong subsidiary which commenced business in 1975. In 1977 Barings acquired a 50 per cent. interest in the company which changed its name to H.B.M. and became a joint venture providing investment management services mainly in Far Eastern securities. H.B.M. has more recently established branch offices in London and Tokyo. H.B.M. is the subject of an agreement between its shareholders, a summary of which is set out under "Material Contracts" below.

Total funds under H.B.M.'s management have grown rapidly in the last five years, increasing from £60 million at 31st March, 1979 to £824 million at 31st May, 1983, made up as follows:-

	£ million
Henderson Baring unit trusts	199
Henderson Administration unit trusts sub-contracted to H.B.M. (see Note 1)	194
Other funds (see Note 2)	431
	824

Note 1. As shown in the list of unit trusts and offshore funds below, Henderson Administration sub-contracts the investment management of certain unit trusts in whole or in part to H.B.M.

Note 2. Other funds comprise portfolios of Far Eastern securities managed for pension funds, investment trusts, mutual funds and others. These funds emanate from the U.K. and other European countries, North America and the Middle and Far East. Part of these funds is sub-contracted from H.B.M.'s two shareholders, £47 million being sub-contracted from Henderson Administration.

Of the above total, approximately 85 per cent. was invested in Japanese securities.

H.B.M. is one of the relatively few organisations whose primary speciality is the management of investments in Far Eastern markets on behalf of institutional and private investors from a number of countries.

H.B.M. and Barings established Baring International Investment Limited in 1982 as a 50/50 joint venture to market the two shareholders' investment services to pension funds in the U.S.A.

Directors, Staff and Operating Facilities

The overall management and control of the Group lies with the board of the Company. The management of the business on a day-to-day basis takes place at subsidiary board level.

Those Directors marked below with an asterisk form a Chairman's Committee which will be responsible for keeping the Group's strategy under review.

Directors of the Company

John Henderson, M.B.E. (aged 63) Chairman. He has been associated with Henderson Administration since 1947. He was a group director between 1962 and 1971 and rejoined the board as chairman in 1978. He has been a director of Witau since 1962 and was chairman from 1971 to 1980. He was a partner in Cazenove & Co. until 1982 and is currently a director of Barclays Bank and Barclays Bank International.

Benjamin Wrey* (aged 43) Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director. He joined Henderson Administration in 1969, having spent the previous 6 years first with Legal and General Assurance Society and then with Hambrs Bank. He became a group director in 1971. He is head of Henderson Administration's investment policy committee and of its investment department and leads the North American investment team. He has specialised in North American investments for the last 14 years. He has been a director of E&G since 1977.

Jeremy Edwards* (aged 46) Joint Managing Director. He joined Henderson Administration in 1974 with 6 years experience in the unit trust industry, including the last 4 as managing director of Vavasseur Unit Trust Management. He became a group director in 1975. With primary responsibility for Henderson Administration's marketing he is also managing director of Henderson Unit Trust Management and is a member of the executive committee of the Unit Trust Association.

Raymond Cazale* (aged 52) is a chartered accountant who joined Henderson Administration in 1961 and became a group director in 1964. He is responsible for Henderson Administration's involvement with investment trusts and has been a director of Witau since 1972 and managing director since 1977. He has been a director of Lowland since 1963 and chairman since 1975. He is a deputy chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies.

Lord Faringdon* (aged 45) is a non-executive director. He has been a partner in Cazenove & Co. since 1968 and was appointed a group director in 1971. He was appointed a director of Witau in 1976 and became chairman in 1980.

Rob Holland-Martin* (aged 43) is a non-executive director. He was a partner in Cazenove & Co. from 1968 to 1974. He acts as a consultant to Newmarket Company (1981) Limited and he is a director of a number of companies including Paterson Products and Baronsmead Associates.

David Browne (aged 40) joined Henderson Administration in 1968 after working for the Inland Revenue. He is a member of the Institute of Taxation. He was appointed a group director in 1974 and runs Henderson Administration's personal financial management services division.

Christopher Clarke (aged 38) is a chartered accountant who joined Henderson Administration in 1974 having spent the previous 6 years first with Wm. Brandis and then with Vavasseur Unit Trust Management. He became a group director in 1976 and is head of Henderson Administration's U.K. investment team. His primary investment management responsibility is for pension funds.

Colin Day (aged 36) joined Henderson Administration in 1977 after working in local government. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. He is responsible for developing Henderson Administration's pension fund services and became a group director in 1981.

Richard Henderson (aged 37) joined Henderson Administration in 1968 and became a group director in 1977. He is a specialist in North American investment and is responsible for a substantial proportion of Henderson Administration's funds invested in that market and some international unit trusts.

Hugh Priestley (aged 40) joined Henderson Administration in 1966 and became a group director in 1972. He is a senior portfolio manager specialising in U.K. and European investments. He has been a director and managing director of Lowland since 1975 and he has been a director of Greenfinch and E&G since 1978 and 1979 respectively.

Timothy Walker (aged 41) joined Henderson Administration in 1979 having retired from Hambrs Life Assurance in 1978 where he was a founder director. He was appointed a group director in 1980. He acts as a consultant to Henderson Administration and has specific responsibility for the development of unit-linked life assurance and of the property funds.

Staff

The staff of Henderson Administration, including executive directors, can be categorised by activity as follows:-

	Executives	Others

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Henderson Administration Group plc

Current Trading and Prospects

The Group's future profitability will continue to rely significantly on the fortunes of its unit trust operations. During the second half of the year to 31st March, 1983 Henderson Administration benefited from the particularly successful launch of a new unit trust and from trading conditions which were generally favourable. These conditions have persisted in the early months of the current financial year and, in common with the U.K. unit trust industry as a whole, Henderson Administration has experienced a high level of unit trust sales. There can, however, be no certainty that the favourable conditions recently experienced will continue and, in particular, the level of Group profit in the current financial year will depend to a material extent on the level of sales of units for the year as a whole which in turn will be related to price and activity levels on the major stockmarkets.

The Directors' objective is to increase funds under management while maintaining high levels of profitability, investment performance and service to investors.

The existing unit trusts will continue to be promoted and new specialised unit trusts may be added to the range so as to provide a wider service to the unit trust investor and his professional adviser and greater coverage of the market. The ability to identify investors' changing requirements and to continue Henderson Administration's past success in developing products to meet them will be an important factor in future profitability. There is considerable scope for increasing market share of individual life and pensions business through unit-linked products. The Directors believe that Henderson Administration will further increase its share of the U.K. unit trust market.

As already mentioned, opportunities exist for the expansion of the pension fund management operation which has so far made only a small contribution to Group revenue. The results of this business are less sensitive to fluctuations in security markets than unit trust management and its successful development would, over a period, help to reduce the potential volatility of Group profit.

The Directors expect further expansion of private client business and, in particular, of Henderson Administration's Unit Trust Management Service described above.

There is also substantial scope for marketing the Group's services to non-residents of the U.K., a market which Henderson Administration has not yet attempted to develop on any significant scale but which the Directors believe has considerable potential.

The Directors believe that H.B.M. will continue to make a major contribution to the Group's expansion.

Overall, the Group provides services which cover an increasing number of sectors of the investment management market. The funds managed by Henderson Administration in each sector have grown rapidly in recent years; the investment of these funds is diversified among the world's major security markets. The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's past achievements constitute a firm base for future progress.

Proceeds of Issue

In this Offer for Sale 531,046 new Ordinary Shares are being issued by the Company. The issue of these new shares will give rise to proceeds, after the expenses of the Offer for Sale, of a minimum of £1.2 million which will go to increase the Group's working capital. The issue of new shares will also expand the equity base of the Company and will, in the Directors' view, increase the Group's capacity for expansion.

Dividend Forecast

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors intend to recommend dividends totalling 6p per Ordinary Share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984. This would, at current tax rates, represent a gross yield of 2.6 per cent. on the minimum tender price of 325p per share. A dividend at the rate of 6p per share in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1983 would have been covered twice by profits after transfer to the Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve.

It is intended that dividend payments will be apportioned as to approximately one-third and two-thirds between an interim dividend payable in January and a final dividend payable in July of each year. The first dividend to be declared by the Company will be an interim dividend payable in January, 1984.

Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of a report by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants, the auditors and reporting accountants:

P. O. Box 207,
The Directors,
Henderson Administration Group plc,
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited.
128 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4XZ.
30th June, 1983
Gentlemen,

Henderson Administration Group plc

A. THE COMPANY

- Churchills Limited was incorporated on 9th May, 1983 with an issued capital of 2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each (subsequently converted into 8 Ordinary Shares of 25p each) fully paid and on 23rd June, 1983 it became a public limited company under the name of Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company").
- On 22nd June, 1983 the Company acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited ("H.A. Holdings"), formerly Henderson Administration (Group) Limited, in consideration for the allotment of 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares of 25p each credited as fully paid at par.
- On 28th June, 1983 the Company received a dividend from H.A. Holdings amounting to £1,250,000.
- On 29th June, 1983 the Company issued 4,906,820 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, credited fully paid, to the holders of the existing Ordinary Shares by way of capitalisation of £1,226,705 of the Company's reserves on a 1 for 1 basis.
- On 29th June, 1983, the Company entered into an agreement to issue 531,046 Ordinary Shares of 25p each fully paid for cash at a price to be determined in relation to the striking price under the Offer for Sale to be dated 30th June, 1983.
- Following the above issues of shares, the issued share capital of the Company will consist of 10,344,686 Ordinary Shares of 25p each fully paid.
- The Company has neither prepared accounts for submission to members nor paid a dividend since its incorporation.

Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited

B. H.A. HOLDINGS

- H.A. Holdings was incorporated on 13th October, 1978 as Henderson Administration (Group) Limited and on 18th December, 1978 it acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Henderson Administration Limited by the issue of 500,760 ordinary shares of £1 each fully paid. On 15th June, 1983 Henderson Administration (Group) Limited changed its name to Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited.
- We have examined the audited accounts of H.A. Holdings and of its subsidiaries and associated companies for the periods relevant to this report.
- All the subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries of Henderson Administration Limited prior to its acquisition by H.A. Holdings, have been wholly owned, either throughout the relevant periods, or since incorporation or acquisition except for Henderson Management (Guernsey) Limited (formerly Henderson Baring (Guernsey) Limited) in which H.A. Holdings held 50% of the issued share capital from 2nd September, 1979 until 4th March, 1982 when the remaining 50% was acquired from Baring Brothers & Co., Limited for £24,000 in cash.
- Throughout the relevant periods we have acted as auditors of H.A. Holdings and Henderson Administration Limited and we or our associated firms have acted as auditors of the majority of the subsidiaries, with the principal exceptions of Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited and its subsidiaries and Henderson (Guernsey) Limited, which were audited by other firms.
- No accounts for submission to members of H.A. Holdings or any of its subsidiaries have been made up in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1983.
- The information set out below is based on the audited accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries after making all the adjustments we consider appropriate for the inclusion of our report in the Offer for Sale dated 30th June, 1983 to be issued by Baring Brothers & Co., Limited. The audited accounts have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out below and, for all of the accounting periods dealt with herein, in accordance throughout with standards approved by the accountancy bodies in the United Kingdom in relation to the last financial year. Although H.A. Holdings acquired Henderson Administration Limited on 18th December, 1978, as the acquisition was for shares, the consolidated profit and loss account of H.A. Holdings for the year ended 31st March, 1979 includes the results of Henderson Administration Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended on that date.
- In our opinion the information set out below, for the purpose of the Offer for Sale, is a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 and of the state of affairs of those companies at 31st March, 1983.

Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information set out in this report and which conform with United Kingdom accounting standards are as follows:-

(a) Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and are drawn up in accordance with Sections 149A and 152A of, and Schedule 8A to, the Companies Act 1948. Current cost accounts have not been prepared because the adjustments involved would be immaterial and in the view of the Directors would give no assistance in an appreciation of the affairs of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries are made up to 31st March each year. These accounts include the results and assets and liabilities of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the relevant periods and H.A. Holdings' share of the net assets of associated companies, less discount on acquisition.

H.A. Holdings' share of the profits less losses of associated companies is included in the consolidated profit and loss account.

(c) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation is written off over a period not exceeding ten years by equal annual instalments.

(d) Foreign currency balances

All foreign currency amounts have been translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date and the differences have been taken to profit and loss account other than those which arise on translation of accounts of overseas companies which have been taken to reserves.

(e) Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated on a straight line basis as follows:-

(i) Short leases	— 20 per cent. per annum
(ii) Plant and equipment	— 10 per cent. per annum
(iii) Motor vehicles	— 20 per cent. per annum
(iv) Computer equipment	— 25 per cent. per annum

(f) Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost of acquisition and net realisable value.

(g) Deferred taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation at the rate applicable at the balance sheet date on timing differences unless there is reasonable probability that the liability will not arise within three years of the end of the financial year.

(h) Client bank accounts

Since February, 1981 amounts due to clients are accounted for through separately designated client bank and deposit accounts. Such amounts are shown as a footnote to the balance sheet.

(i) Interest and dividends

Interest receivable and payable is dealt with on an accruals basis. Income from investments is included on the date payment is due.

Profit and Loss Accounts

The consolidated profit and loss accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 after making adjustments to the audited accounts are set out below:-

Notes	Years ended 31st March.				
	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Revenue arising from:-					
Fees and commissions	1,129	4,257	2,258	4,745	5,420
Initial charges on sales of new units created including rounding-off adjustments but after deducting discounts	1,561	488	1,778	2,805	4,027
Sales of new units	365	(8)	90	691	1,504
Sale or liquidation of repurchased units after deducting discounts and investment income	717	618	1,447	1,365	3,085
	3,772	2,355	5,573	9,606	14,036
Operating profit	(a)	1,074	249	1,230	3,323
Share of profits of associated companies		132	88	445	862
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	(b)	1,206	337	1,675	2,994
Taxation		594	125	824	2,173
Profit after taxation	(c)	612	212	851	1,738
Extraordinary items		(60)	(80)	(97)	(3)
Profit attributable to shareholders of H.A. Holdings		552	132	754	1,735
Transfers to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	(d)	(326)	34	(309)	(561)
Profit after transfers to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve		226	166	445	1,174
Dividends	(e)	130	108	265	275
Balance transferred to reserves		96	58	180	899
Notes on profit and loss accounts					
(a) Operating profit includes:-					
Interest receivable on loans and deposits including monies held for clients	284	394	514	666	739
Income from unlisted investments (mainly unit trust units) and after charging:-	151	228	219	308	596
Depreciation of fixed assets	21	33	41	50	91
Interest payable	15	12	105	122	298
Other	121	141	190	208	249
Additional funding of Pension Scheme	30	—	120	100	200
Auditors remuneration	20	24	28	33	36
Remuneration of the directors of H.A. Holdings	115	96	140	173	254
(b) Taxation is based on the profits of each year and comprises:-					
U.K. corporation tax	501	1	589	1,058	1,813
Credit applicable to franked income	49	67	63	79	114
Foreign taxes	4	18	3	7	34
Deferred tax	15	33	24	(13)	99
Prior year adjustments	13	1	65	(1)	24
Double tax relief	(3)	—	—	—	—
Associated companies—overseas taxation	15	5	80	126	89
	594	125	824	1,256	2,173

The charge for taxation for the year to 31st March, 1983 is abnormally high to the extent of approximately £240,000 mainly due to disallowable expenditure on new premises and exceptional dividends remitted by the overseas associated company.

(c) Extraordinary items consist of:-

	Years ended 31st March.				
	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Goodwill written off	(60)	(60)	(60)	(3)	—
Loss on sale of investments	—	(20)	(37)	—	—</

Henderson Administration Group plc

Statutory and General Information

The proportion of reserves, attributable to H.A. Holdings, of subsidiaries and associated companies operating overseas, amounting to £1,066,000 if distributed as dividends, would involve liabilities to additional United Kingdom taxation, as reduced by appropriate double taxation relief.

- (i) A subsidiary is committed to capital expenditure for which contracts of £75,000 had been placed at 31st March, 1983.

Statement of Source and Application of Funds

The source and application of funds of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 were as set out below:

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
SOURCE OF FUNDS	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	1,206	337	1,675	2,994	4,004
Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds:					
Depreciation	21	33	41	50	91
Retained reserves of associated companies	(106)	(52)	(259)	(567)	118
Total generated from operations	1,121	318	1,457	2,477	4,213
Increase in share capital and share premium	—	—	63	—	35
Net book value of fixed assets sold	8	12	10	213	42
Proceeds of sale of investments	—	—	66	—	—
Asset value of associated company acquired	—	—	—	25	—
Total source of funds	1,129	330	1,596	2,715	4,290
APPLICATION OF FUNDS					
Purchase of fixed assets and investments	14	91	71	93	318
Cost of investment in associated company	—	3	—	25	—
Réparation of loan	125	—	—	—	—
Tax paid	94	336	499	816	948
Dividends paid	108	85	108	265	335
	341	515	678	1,199	1,601
Increase (decrease) in working capital:					
Increase (decrease) in stocks	444	(740)	1,349	(576)	207
Increase (decrease) in amount due from associated company	287	(368)	441	67	158
Increase (decrease) in debtors	2,683	(2,182)	9,197	(2,327)	11,679
Increase (decrease) in short term investments	10,462	8,340	2,120	2	—
Decrease (increase) in loans from third parties	(10,462)	8,340	2,120	2	—
Decrease (increase) in creditors	(3,856)	3,847	(11,504)	3,944	(5,614)
	(442)	557	(619)	1,110	6,430
Total application of funds	(101)	1,072	59	2,309	8,031
MOVEMENT OF NET LIQUID FUNDS					
Increase (decrease) in short term deposits	1,123	(506)	(177)	1,128	(407)
Increase (decrease) in bank balances and cash	107	(236)	1,714	(127)	(1,235)
Decrease (increase) in bank overdraft	—	—	—	(595)	(2,099)
	1,230	(742)	1,537	406	(3,741)

Note: From February 1981, uninvested cash held on behalf of private clients has been kept in designated client bank and deposit accounts. These amounts and the equivalent amounts owing to private clients are not included in the consolidated balance sheet but are shown in a footnote thereto. It has not been practicable to adjust the above statement to exclude these funds for the years 1979 to 1981 in this respect.

Yours faithfully,
Deloitte Haskins & Sells,
Chartered Accountants

Unit Trusts and Offshore Funds

Henderson Administration

	Value of Funds at or about 31st May, 1983 (see Note)	£m
U.K. authorised unit trusts		
*Japan Trust	71.3	
North American Trust	45.7	
High Income Trust	33.5	
American Smaller Companies Trust	32.7	
†Global Technology Trust	30.6	
*Japan Special Situations Trust	29.4	
Capital Growth Trust	20.7	
*Australian Trust	17.9	
Extra Income Trust	17.2	
International Trust	11.3	
Income and Growth Trust	9.8	
Fixed Interest Trust	9.2	
Oil and Natural Resources Trust	8.7	
Income and Assets Trust	8.6	
American Recovery Trust	8.5	
Smaller Companies Dividend Trust	7.9	
Special Situations Trust	7.7	
*Pacific Smaller Companies Trust	5.9	
Gilt Trust	5.2	
Preference and Gilt Trust	5.1	
European Trust	3.8	
Recovery Trust	2.4	
Financial Trust	1.3	
	394.4	
U.K. authorised exempt unit trusts		
*Japan Exempt Trust	67.8	
North American Exempt Trust	51.2	
Smaller Companies Exempt Trust	4.9	
†Global Technology Exempt Trust	4.3	
High Income Exempt Trust	1.5	
*Pacific Exempt Trust	1.2	
European Exempt Trust	0.5	
	131.4	
*Investment management sub-contracted to H.B.M.		
†Investment management partly sub-contracted to H.B.M.		
Offshore funds		
Offshore Gilt Fund Limited	7.1	
American Offshore Fund	5.2	
Prime Residential Property Offshore Fund Limited	0.8	
Natural Resources Offshore Fund	0.4	
	13.5	
	539.3	
Henderson Baring Management		
Unit trusts		
Japan Fund	112.6	
Japan Technology Fund	48.5	
Malaysia and Singapore Fund	13.1	
Pacific Fund	11.8	
Bond Fund	5.5	
Hong Kong Fund	5.2	
Australian Fund	2.1	
	198.8	

Note: Some funds are valued at weekly intervals; the values attributable to these funds are as at the valuation dates closest to 31st May, 1983. The value of the Henderson Administration funds is calculated by multiplying the number of units in issue by the manager's offered price. The H.B.M. funds are shown at the net asset value.

Share Capital
The Company was incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 as a private company under the name Churchwicks Limited on 9th May, 1983. The name of the Company was changed to Henderson Administration Group Limited on 15th June, 1983 and the Company was re-registered as a public limited company on 23rd June, 1983.

Prior to 22nd June, 1983 the authorized share capital of the Company was £100 divided into 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of which were issued and fully paid and were purchased by Barings at par. On 22nd June, 1983 each Ordinary Share was subdivided into four Ordinary Shares of 25p each and the authorized share capital increased to £3,000,000. On the same day and pursuant to material contract (4) below, the Company issued 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares to the shareholders of H.A. Holdings in consideration of the transfer to the Company of the whole of the share capital of H.A. Holdings.

On 29th June, 1983 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares were issued credited as fully paid to holders of the existing Ordinary Shares by way of capitalization of £1,226,705 of the Company's reserves on the basis of one new Ordinary Share for every one existing Ordinary Share.

Pursuant to the Offer for Sale contract referred to below, Barings have agreed to subscribe for 531,046 Ordinary Shares, in addition to the 16 subscribers' shares held by nominees for them.

Without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting—

- (i) no material issue of shares will be made within 12 months from the date hereof (save to shareholders pro rata to existing shareholders); and
- (ii) no issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company.

In addition, the Shareholders' Agreement between the Four Investment Trusts described under "Interests of Directors and Others" below provides that the Four Investment Trusts will vote against any proposal for increases in or alterations to the issued share capital of the Company unless a majority of the Four Investment Trusts holding a majority of the shares in the Company held by them so agree.

The Directors are authorised to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980) up to the amount of the existing authorised but unissued share capital and have power to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 17 of the Act) as if Section 17(1) did not apply to such allotment provided that such power is limited to (i) the allotment of equity securities pursuant to this Offer for Sale or in connection with a rights issue in favour of Ordinary Shareholders where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all Ordinary Shareholders held by them (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of Ordinary Shares held by the Company (otherwise than pursuant to item (ii) above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of £165,000. These authorities expire on the date of the first Annual General Meeting of the Company.

At 30th June, 1981 the authorised share capital of H.A. Holdings was £584,010 divided into 333,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, of which 292,000 were issued and fully paid, and 500,760 Participating Preference Shares of £1 each, all of which were issued and fully paid. On 11 November, 1982 8,330 Ordinary Shares of H.A. Holdings were issued for cash at a price of 425p per share.

Save as disclosed under "Offer for Sale Contract" and "Share Schemes" below no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within the two years preceding this Offer for Sale in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of any such company and no unissued share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

Except for the issues of the share capital of the Company and H.A. Holdings set out above, no share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries has been issued (save to other members of the Group) within the two years immediately preceding the date hereof or is now proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid, either for cash or for a consideration other than cash.

Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions, *inter alia*, to the following effect:

- (1) Voting
 - (a) At a General Meeting of the Company, subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held, on a show of hands every member who is present in person shall have one vote, and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every 25p nominal amount of share capital of which he is the holder. A corporation being a member is deemed to be present in person if represented by proxy in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1948.
 - (b) If compliance is not made with any notice given by the Company requiring particulars under the provisions of the Companies Acts of interests in any shares, the Company may disenfranchise those shares until the requirement is complied with to its satisfaction or until such shares are transferred.
- (2) Borrowing Powers
 - The Directors (in this paragraph referred to as "the board") shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries so as to ensure (but as regards subsidiaries only so far as by the exercise of such rights or powers of control the board can ensure) that the aggregate principal amount from time to time outstanding of all borrowings (as such expression is defined for the purpose in the Articles of Association) by the Group (exclusive of borrowings owing by one member of the Group to another member of the Group) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company exceed—
 - (a) in the case of borrowings referred to below, an amount equal to 7 times the adjusted total of capital and reserves (as defined for the purpose in the Articles of Association); and
 - (b) in the case of all other borrowings, an amount equal to 1½ times the adjusted total of capital and reserves.

The borrowings referred to in paragraph (a) above are short-term borrowings made by a member of the Group in the course of its business of managing unit trusts or open-ended investment companies for the purpose of (i) the acquisition or deemed acquisition by that member of the Group of units in unit trusts or shares in open-ended investment companies managed by it as a result of (1) the creation and issue of units or shares to it for offering for sale to third parties or (2) the repurchase by it from third parties of units or shares or (ii) financing the acquisition cost of units or shares which have been sold by it to third parties but the sale price of which remains unpaid. "Short-term borrowings" for the purpose of this sub-paragraph shall mean borrowings which are repayable on demand or at any time upon not more than seven days' notice.

- (3) Directors
 - (a) No shareholding qualification for Directors is required. The Directors are entitled to fee aggregating not more than £50,000 per annum, or such higher sum as may from time-to-time be determined by Ordinary Resolution of the Company. The Directors are also entitled to be paid their reasonable travelling, hotel and incidental expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the board or committees of the board or General Meetings and to be paid all expenses properly and reasonably incurred by them in the conduct of the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as Directors. Any Director who, by request, goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company or who performs services which in the opinion of the board go beyond the normal duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration as the board may determine. The Directors may also appoint Executive Directors upon such terms (including remuneration) as the board may determine and such remuneration may be in addition to remuneration as a Director. A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) upon such terms (including extra remuneration) as the board may determine and may also be interested in a company in which the Company is interested.
 - (b) Where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) and except (in the case of an office or place of profit with any such other company as above) when the other company is a company in which the Director owns 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association).

(c) Save as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, a Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the board in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is to his knowledge materially interested, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following—

- (i) any contract or arrangement for giving to such Director any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or obligations undertaken by him for the benefit of the Company;
- (ii) any contract or arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company which the Director has himself guaranteed or secured in whole or in part;
- (iii) any contract or arrangement by a Director to subscribe for shares, debentures or other securities of the Company issued or to be issued pursuant to any offer or invitation to members or debenture holders of the Company or any class thereof or to the public or any section thereof, or to underwrite any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company;
- (iv) any contract or arrangement in which he is interested by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company or by reason of any other interest in or through the Company;
- (v) any contract or arrangement concerning any other company (not being a company in which the Director owns 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association)) in which he is interested directly or indirectly whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise;
- (vi) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to Directors and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to which such scheme or fund relates; and

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Material Contracts

The following contracts (not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into since 30th June, 1981 and are or may be material:

- (1) An Agreement dated 29th December, 1982 made between Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited (1) and Premier Unit Trust Administration Limited (2) under which the latter agreed to provide administrative, registration and other facilities for the rates of which are subject to annual adjustment.
- (2) An Underlease dated 2nd February, 1983 made between Pinwill Properties Limited (1) and Henderson Administration Group Limited (2) being the lease described under "Operating Facilities" above.
- (3) An Agreement dated 20th June, 1983 made between Henderson Administration Limited (1) and H.B.M. (2) recording the terms on which H.B.M. provides investment management and other services at a remuneration agreed from time to time. The agreement relieves H.B.M. of liability other than for negligence, wilful or reckless misconduct or violation of applicable law. The appointment is terminable without notice.
- (4) An Agreement dated 22nd June, 1983 made between the Company (1) and the then shareholders of H.A. Holdings (2) under which the shareholders agreed to transfer the whole of their shareholdings in H.A. Holdings to the Company in exchange for the issue to them of shares in the Company, the basis for the exchange being 60 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in the Company for every 10 Ordinary Shares of 25p and 62 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in the Company for every 10 Participating Preferred Shares of £1 each of H.A. Holdings in issue.

(5) An Agreement dated 29th June, 1983 made between Barings (1) Henderson Administration Limited (2) and H.B.M. (3) under which the parties agreed on terms relating to H.B.M. including the scope of its business, the appointment of directors and matters concerning the conduct of the business which require unanimity. The parties intend that any dealings between H.B.M. and either of its shareholders shall be on an arm's-length basis and that services required by either of them in relation to investment in the Far East or Australasia shall be provided by H.B.M. or one of its subsidiaries. The agreement confers on each shareholder a call option exercisable in the case of the Company's option on, *inter alia*, a change in control of Barings and in the case of Barings' option on, *inter alia*, the acquisition by a third party of shares in the Company conferring more votes than those attaching to all the shares then held by the Four Investment Trusts and contains pre-emption provisions.

(6) An Agreement dated 29th June, 1983 and made between Witan (1) E.G.G. (2), Greenfriar (3) and Lowland (4) being the Shareholders' Agreement referred to above under "Interests of Directors and Others".

(7) An Agreement dated 29th January, 1982 between Barings (1) H.B.M. (2) and Baring International Investment Limited (B.I.I.) (3) under which the parties agreed on terms relating to B.I.I. including the scope of its business, the appointment of directors and matters concerning the conduct of the business which require unanimity. Barings and H.B.M. each owns 50 per cent. of the issued share capital of B.I.I. which was formed by the participants to provide investment management services to pension funds and similar institutions in the U.S.A. The Agreement confers pre-emption rights on each shareholder, which operate, *inter alia*, upon a change of control of either shareholder, and prohibits the acquisition by H.B.M. of any subsidiary which competes with B.I.I. without Barings' consent.

(8) Three Agreements dated as of 30th December, 1982, 24th June, 1983 and as of 30th December, 1982 between B.I.I. (1) and H.B.M., H.B.I.L. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of H.B.M.) and Barings (2) respectively pursuant to the first two of which H.B.M. until 31st December, 1982, and H.B.I.L. Limited, with effect from 1st January, 1983, provide investment advisory services to B.I.I. in relation to securities in the Far East and Australasia and pursuant to the third of which Barings provides investment advisory services to B.I.I. in relation to securities in other parts of the world.

(9) The Offer for Sale contract referred to above.

Scheme Schemes

The Company has instituted a Profit Sharing Scheme and an Executive Share Option Scheme, the first of which is being submitted to the Inland Revenue for approval under the Finance Act 1978. The Company will make application to the Council of the Stock Exchange for all shares to be issued under these Schemes to be admitted to the Official List. The granting of options under the Executive Share Option Scheme and the allocation of profits to the Profit Sharing Scheme are, subject to the restrictions summarised below, at the discretion of the Directors. No further options may, however, be granted under the Executive Share Option Scheme after 29th June, 1993.

The Directors have the power to amend various provisions of either of the Schemes but the basic structure of both cannot be altered without the approval of the Company in General Meeting. In particular, shareholders' approval is required for any alteration to the class of employees eligible to participate, the numbers of shares available under either of the Schemes, the maximum entitlement of any individual and the subscription price of any new shares issued. The Directors, however, are empowered to make such alterations to the Profit Sharing Scheme as are necessary to obtain Inland Revenue approval.

The Schemes, in addition to the statutory limitations, are subject to the following limits:

(1) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be issued under the Option Scheme is £129,310 representing approximately 5% of the issued share capital of the Company following this Offer for Sale.

(2) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be acquired by subscription by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme is £260,000 representing approximately 10% of the issued share capital of the Company following this Offer for Sale.

(3) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares over which options may be granted on any date under the Option Scheme and the aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be subscribed by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme on any date is limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares:

(a) issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted in the previous 2 years or 10 years pursuant to the Option Scheme or any other share option scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees, and

(b) issued in respect of which interests or rights of acquisition have been granted in the previous 2 years or 10 years under the Profit Sharing Scheme or any other scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees providing for the subscription of Ordinary Shares out of the profits of the Group,

it shall not, in either case, exceed, respectively for such 2 or 10 year period, 3 per cent. and 10 per cent. of the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital of the Company in issue immediately before such date.

(4) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares over which options may be granted on any date under the Option Scheme is limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares:

(a) issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted in the previous 10 years under the Scheme or any other share option scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees (other than a savings related scheme) and

(b) issued in respect of which interests or rights of acquisition have been granted in the previous 10 years under any scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees providing for the subscription of Ordinary Shares out of Group profits, other than the Profit Sharing Scheme, (or any other profit sharing scheme as approved under the Finance Act, 1978).

it shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital of the Company in issue immediately before such date.

(5) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be subscribed by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme on any date in a financial year of the Company shall be limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares issued under the Profit Sharing Scheme in that financial year, it shall not exceed the lower of:

(a) 1 per cent. of the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares in issue immediately before such date, and

(b) the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which could otherwise be issued at the subscription price for shares under the Profit Sharing Scheme for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the consolidated profits of the Company (before tax and extraordinary items) for that financial year which are, in the opinion of the Directors, attributable to the U.K. operations of the Group.

The aggregate nominal amounts of Ordinary Shares referred to in (1) and (2) above will be adjusted by the Directors (subject to the auditors confirming that such adjustment is fair and reasonable) to take account of any capitalisation or rights issue or any capital distribution or any consolidation, sub-division or reduction in capital.

Further particulars of each Scheme are set out below:

(i) Profit Sharing Scheme

The Scheme is constituted by a Trust Deed dated 29th June, 1983, made between the Company and R. G. Holland-Martin, R. P. St. G. Cazalet, D. J. Brown and A. J. Mackenzie (as Trustees). The purpose of the Scheme is to encourage employees of the Company and participating Group companies to have a closer identity with the interests of the Company through ownership of shares in the Company.

Under the Scheme the Company and participating Group companies will provide the Trustees with funds to enable them to subscribe for and/or purchase Ordinary Shares which will then be appropriated to eligible employees who wish to participate in the Scheme. It is expected that the first allocation under the Scheme will be made in or about June, 1984, in respect of the profits for the year ended 31st March, 1984.

All full-time U.K. employees (including Directors) of the Company and participating Group companies who have completed one year's service before the end of any financial year of the Company will be eligible for any grant of participation under the Scheme in respect of such financial year. Each eligible employee will be entitled to apply for an appropriation of Ordinary Shares having a market value equal to such percentage, which shall be the same for all employees, of his earnings, as the Directors shall determine but with a maximum of £1,250 for such other employees as the Directors shall determine as may be the maximum allowed by the Finance Act, 1978 (as amended).

Subject to the limitations described above, the Directors may direct the Trustees as to the number of Ordinary Shares to be acquired by subscription on any occasion. The subscription price of an Ordinary Share shall be the higher of (i) the nominal value of an Ordinary Share and (ii) the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary Share, as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the three dealing days immediately following the preliminary announcement of the final results of the Group. Ordinary Shares will be appropriated by no later than sixteen weeks after that announcement. Ordinary Shares subscribed under the Scheme will rank

pari passu with the Ordinary Shares then in issue save that they will not rank for any dividend or other distribution paid or made in respect of the financial year ended prior to such subscription.

All Ordinary Shares appropriated under the Scheme will be held by the Trustees on behalf of the participants to whom the Ordinary Shares were appropriated. Subject to the usual restrictions and obligations required by the Finance Act 1978 for profit sharing schemes, participants will be able to vote their shares, to participate in dividends, rights issues and capitalisation issues and to deal in their shares in the same way as other ordinary shareholders.

(ii) Executive Share Option Scheme

The purpose of this Scheme is to enable selected full-time executives of the Company and its subsidiaries to apply for options to acquire Ordinary Shares in the Company. The first period during which invitations may be made under the Scheme is from 4th July, 1983 to 21st July, 1983. Thereafter invitations may be made once a year during the period between 14 and 42 days following the preliminary announcement of the Company's results for the preceding year. A consideration of £1 will be paid for the grant of options which will be personal to the option holder and not capable of transfer or assignment.

The subscription price at which holders of options granted during the first period for grant of options may acquire Ordinary Shares will be the striking price at which Ordinary Shares are sold under this Offer for Sale.

Thereafter, the subscription price shall be determined by the board before the date of grant of an option but shall not be less than the greater of:

(a) the nominal value of an Ordinary Share; and
(b) the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary Share, as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the three dealing days before the invitation in respect of such option.

On each occasion, an individual's participation in the Scheme will be limited so that the aggregate subscription price payable on the exercise of that option, when aggregated with the subscription price paid or payable by that individual to acquire Ordinary Shares issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted within the previous 10 years under the Scheme or any other option scheme for Group employees (other than a savings related option scheme) and to acquire Ordinary Shares by virtue of rights granted within the previous 10 years under any profit sharing scheme for Group employees (other than the Profit Sharing Scheme or any other profit sharing scheme as approved under the Finance Act 1978), shall not exceed four times his annual remuneration (excluding any bonus) at that date.

An option will normally only be exercisable between three and seven years from the date of its grant subject to such other constraints as were imposed at that time by the Directors being satisfied and will normally lapse upon the option holder ceasing to be employed by the Group or the member of the Group employing the option holder ceasing to be a subsidiary of the Company. However the Directors have the discretion to permit the early exercise of an option which would otherwise have lapsed. Early exercise is also permitted in the event of take-over or reconstruction, or on a voluntary winding-up of the Company.

In the event of a capitalisation or rights issue or any consolidation or subdivision or reduction of capital or a demerger the number, nominal amount and class of Ordinary Shares subject to the Scheme and comprised in each option may be adjusted by the board upon the advice of the Company's auditors but no adjustment may be made which would result in any share subject to any option being issued at a discount to its nominal value.

The shares allotted upon exercise of any option will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the Ordinary Shares then in issue save as regards any rights attaching thereto by reference to a record date prior to the date of such allotment.

General

(1) The Directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

(2) Barings is registered in England (No. 32813) and its registered office is at 8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE.

(3) Lord Faringdon, a Director of the Company, is also a partner in Cazenove & Co. who will receive a fee for acting as brokers to the issue.

(4) Henderson Administration Limited is negotiating the sale of its leasehold interest in part of 11, Austin Friars, London EC2. The Directors expect that consideration of £25,000 will be received by July, 1983.

(5) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation or has any claims of material importance threatened against it.

(6) The Directors have been advised that the closest company provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 do not apply to the Company.

(7) Deloitte Haskins & Sells have given and not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this Offer for Sale with the inclusion of their report and the references thereto in the form and context in which they are included.

(8) The documents attached to the copies of this Offer for Sale delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration were copies of the written consent referred to in sub-paragraph (7) above, the statement of Deloitte Haskins & Sells setting out the adjustments made in arriving at the figures contained in their report (as set out herein) and giving the reasons therefor and copies of the material contracts referred to above.

(9) The financial information concerning the Group contained in this document does not amount to full individual accounts within the meaning of Section 11 of the Companies Act 1981. Full individual accounts relating to each financial year to which the financial information relates have been or will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The auditors of each relevant company have made a report under Section 14 of the Companies Act 1967 in respect of each such set of accounts and each such report was an unqualified report within the meaning of Section 43 of the Companies Act 1980.

(10) A certificate of exemption has been granted by the Council of the Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 39 of the Companies Act 1948.

Documents Available for Inspection

The following documents or copies thereof may be inspected at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London, EC2V 5DB during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and Public Holidays excepted) for a period of fourteen days following the date of publication of this Offer for Sale:

(1) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(2) the audited consolidated accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the two financial years ended 31st March, 1982 and 31st March, 1983;

(3) the Material Contracts referred to above;

(4) the Rules and Trust Deed of the Profit Sharing Scheme and the Rules of the Executive Share Option Scheme;

(5) the agreements with Witan, E.G.G., Greenfriar and Lowland referred to under "Interests of Directors and Others" above; and

(6) the Accountants' Report, the statement of adjustments relating thereto and the written consent referred to above.

Dated: 30th June, 1983

Procedure for Application

Any application must be for a minimum of 100 shares and thereafter in the following multiples of shares:

Applications for not more than 1,000 shares

in multiples of 100 shares

Applications for over 1,000 and not more than 5,000 shares

in multiples of 500 shares

Applications for over 5,000 and not more than 10,000 shares

in multiples of 1,000 shares

Applications for over 10,000 shares

in multiples of 5,000 shares

Applications must be made on the application forms provided and forwarded or handed in to Williams & Glyn's Bank plc, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 425, 67 Lombard Street EC3P 3DL to arrive not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983. Photostatic copies of application forms will not be accepted.

A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each application form. Cheques or banker's drafts, which must be drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner), must be made payable to "Williams & Glyn's Bank plc" and crossed "Not Negotiable" and must represent payment in full at the price at which application is made. An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.

Barings reserves the right to present all cheques and banker's drafts for payment on receipt, to retain letters of acceptance and surplus application monies pending the clearance of all cheques and to accept in part only or to reject or scale down applications and, in particular, multiple or suspected multiple applications at any one price. Due completion and delivery of an application form accompanied by a cheque or banker's draft will constitute a representation that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation.

Applications will be irrevocable until 14th July, 1983.

Subject as aforesaid, applications will be accepted on the following basis:

(1) All shares for which applications are wholly or partly accepted will be sold at the same price ("the striking price"), which will not necessarily be the highest price at which applications (including applications at higher prices) are received for the total number of shares offered under this Offer for Sale. In deciding the striking price and the basis of this allocation, Barings will have regard, *inter alia*, to the need to establish a satisfactory market in the shares.

(2) Applications for shares at less than the striking price will not be accepted.

(3) If applications are received for less than the total number of shares offered, the striking price will be the minimum tender price of 325p per share.

(4) The striking price and the basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after 7th July, 1983.

Preference will be given in respect of a maximum of 10 per cent. of the shares being offered for sale to applications made by employees and pensioners of the Company and its U.K. subsidiaries on the special pink forms provided for this purpose. These will specify the amount of money to be expended, rather than the number of shares applied for and will confer preferential rights for such number of shares per employee as can be purchased with such amount of money at the striking price. In addition, such applicants may specify the maximum price at which they are prepared to apply for shares.

If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned in full and, if any application is accepted for fewer shares than applied for or is made at a price higher than the striking price and accepted, the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned by cheque through the post, in all cases without interest.

<p

A battle of the big hitters as Essex reach new milestone

By Alan Ross

TRENT BRIDGE: Essex (495) beat Nottinghamshire by 89 runs.

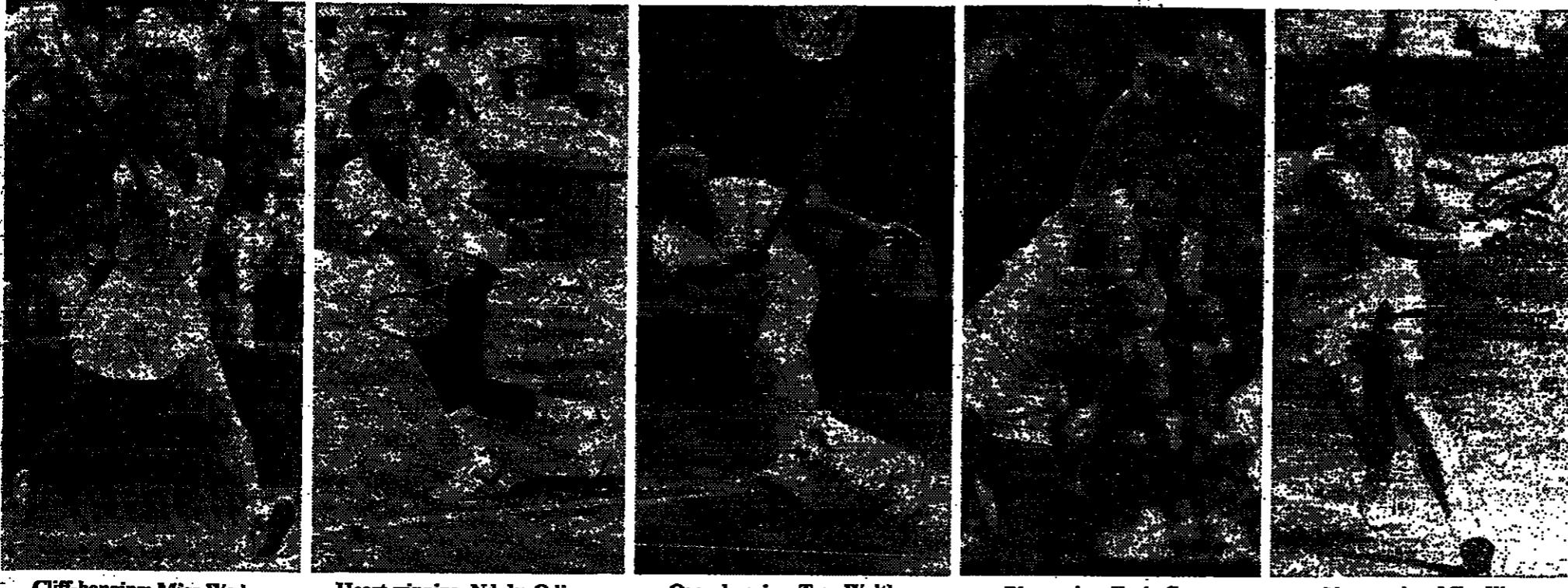
Essex, by way of a second wicket partnership of 273 between Gooch and McEwan that is a John Player League record for any wicket, fairly slaughtered Nottinghamshire at a bouting afternoon. Their total

Scorecard

ESSEX	
G A Gooch c Hussain b Cooper	118
A W Lillee c & b McEwan	15
K R MacKenzie not out	12
N Phillips not out	13
Extras (62, 1 b, 5 w, n-b) 13	
Total (2 wkt, 40 overs)	303
W R Lillee b Fletcher, K R Punt, S Turner, D T East, R E East, and H A Foster not out	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25-2-298, BOWLING: Cooper, 6-0-45-1; Hussain, 8-0-45-1; Hemmings, 6-0-41-0; Such, 7-0-50-2; Nottingham, 7-0-52-2; Heasman, 8-0-50-2.	
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
B Haslett 1-0-0-0-0; R E East 1-0-0-0-0; R T Robinson 1-0-0-0-0; L E Rice c & b Turner 1-0-0-0-0; D F Pritchard 1-0-0-0-0; J D Morris 1-0-0-0-0; M J French 1-0-0-0-0; E E Hemmings c Gooch b Turner 1-0-0-0-0; K Goss 1-0-0-0-0; N J B Hemmings 1-0-0-0-0; E E East 1-0-0-0-0; K E Cooper not out 1-0-0-0-0; P M Studd not out 1-0-0-0-0; Edmonds 1-0-0-0-0; w.c. n-b 21	
Young 1-0-0-0-0; 40 overs	217
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10-2-100, 2-10-2-111, 3-10-2-111, 4-10-2-111, 5-10-2-111, 6-10-2-111, 7-10-2-111, 8-10-2-111, 9-10-2-111, 10-10-2-111, 11-10-2-111, 12-10-2-111, 13-10-2-111, 14-10-2-111, 15-10-2-111, 16-10-2-111, 17-10-2-111, 18-10-2-111, 19-10-2-111, 20-10-2-111, 21-10-2-111, 22-10-2-111, 23-10-2-111, 24-10-2-111, 25-10-2-111, 26-10-2-111, 27-10-2-111, 28-10-2-111, 29-10-2-111, 30-10-2-111, 31-10-2-111, 32-10-2-111, 33-10-2-111, 34-10-2-111, 35-10-2-111, 36-10-2-111, 37-10-2-111, 38-10-2-111, 39-10-2-111, 40-10-2-111, 41-10-2-111, 42-10-2-111, 43-10-2-111, 44-10-2-111, 45-10-2-111, 46-10-2-111, 47-10-2-111, 48-10-2-111, 49-10-2-111, 50-10-2-111, 51-10-2-111, 52-10-2-111, 53-10-2-111, 54-10-2-111, 55-10-2-111, 56-10-2-111, 57-10-2-111, 58-10-2-111, 59-10-2-111, 60-10-2-111, 61-10-2-111, 62-10-2-111, 63-10-2-111, 64-10-2-111, 65-10-2-111, 66-10-2-111, 67-10-2-111, 68-10-2-111, 69-10-2-111, 70-10-2-111, 71-10-2-111, 72-10-2-111, 73-10-2-111, 74-10-2-111, 75-10-2-111, 76-10-2-111, 77-10-2-111, 78-10-2-111, 79-10-2-111, 80-10-2-111, 81-10-2-111, 82-10-2-111, 83-10-2-111, 84-10-2-111, 85-10-2-111, 86-10-2-111, 87-10-2-111, 88-10-2-111, 89-10-2-111, 90-10-2-111, 91-10-2-111, 92-10-2-111, 93-10-2-111, 94-10-2-111, 95-10-2-111, 96-10-2-111, 97-10-2-111, 98-10-2-111, 99-10-2-111, 100-10-2-111, 101-10-2-111, 102-10-2-111, 103-10-2-111, 104-10-2-111, 105-10-2-111, 106-10-2-111, 107-10-2-111, 108-10-2-111, 109-10-2-111, 110-10-2-111, 111-10-2-111, 112-10-2-111, 113-10-2-111, 114-10-2-111, 115-10-2-111, 116-10-2-111, 117-10-2-111, 118-10-2-111, 119-10-2-111, 120-10-2-111, 121-10-2-111, 122-10-2-111, 123-10-2-111, 124-10-2-111, 125-10-2-111, 126-10-2-111, 127-10-2-111, 128-10-2-111, 129-10-2-111, 130-10-2-111, 131-10-2-111, 132-10-2-111, 133-10-2-111, 134-10-2-111, 135-10-2-111, 136-10-2-111, 137-10-2-111, 138-10-2-111, 139-10-2-111, 140-10-2-111, 141-10-2-111, 142-10-2-111, 143-10-2-111, 144-10-2-111, 145-10-2-111, 146-10-2-111, 147-10-2-111, 148-10-2-111, 149-10-2-111, 150-10-2-111, 151-10-2-111, 152-10-2-111, 153-10-2-111, 154-10-2-111, 155-10-2-111, 156-10-2-111, 157-10-2-111, 158-10-2-111, 159-10-2-111, 160-10-2-111, 161-10-2-111, 162-10-2-111, 163-10-2-111, 164-10-2-111, 165-10-2-111, 166-10-2-111, 167-10-2-111, 168-10-2-111, 169-10-2-111, 170-10-2-111, 171-10-2-111, 172-10-2-111, 173-10-2-111, 174-10-2-111, 175-10-2-111, 176-10-2-111, 177-10-2-111, 178-10-2-111, 179-10-2-111, 180-10-2-111, 181-10-2-111, 182-10-2-111, 183-10-2-111, 184-10-2-111, 185-10-2-111, 186-10-2-111, 187-10-2-111, 188-10-2-111, 189-10-2-111, 190-10-2-111, 191-10-2-111, 192-10-2-111, 193-10-2-111, 194-10-2-111, 195-10-2-111, 196-10-2-111, 197-10-2-111, 198-10-2-111, 199-10-2-111, 200-10-2-111, 201-10-2-111, 202-10-2-111, 203-10-2-111, 204-10-2-111, 205-10-2-111, 206-10-2-111, 207-10-2-111, 208-10-2-111, 209-10-2-111, 210-10-2-111, 211-10-2-111, 212-10-2-111, 213-10-2-111, 214-10-2-111, 215-10-2-111, 216-10-2-111, 217-10-2-111, 218-10-2-111, 219-10-2-111, 220-10-2-111, 221-10-2-111, 222-10-2-111, 223-10-2-111, 224-10-2-111, 225-10-2-111, 226-10-2-111, 227-10-2-111, 228-10-2-111, 229-10-2-111, 230-10-2-111, 231-10-2-111, 232-10-2-111, 233-10-2-111, 234-10-2-111, 235-10-2-111, 236-10-2-111, 237-10-2-111, 238-10-2-111, 239-10-2-111, 240-10-2-111, 241-10-2-111, 242-10-2-111, 243-10-2-111, 244-10-2-111, 245-10-2-111, 246-10-2-111, 247-10-2-111, 248-10-2-111, 249-10-2-111, 250-10-2-111, 251-10-2-111, 252-10-2-111, 253-10-2-111, 254-10-2-111, 255-10-2-111, 256-10-2-111, 257-10-2-111, 258-10-2-111, 259-10-2-111, 260-10-2-111, 261-10-2-111, 262-10-2-111, 263-10-2-111, 264-10-2-111, 265-10-2-111, 266-10-2-111, 267-10-2-111, 268-10-2-111, 269-10-2-111, 270-10-2-111, 271-10-2-111, 272-10-2-111, 273-10-2-111, 274-10-2-111, 275-10-2-111, 276-10-2-111, 277-10-2-111, 278-10-2-111, 279-10-2-111, 280-10-2-111, 281-10-2-111, 282-10-2-111, 283-10-2-111, 284-10-2-111, 285-10-2-111, 286-10-2-111, 287-10-2-111, 288-10-2-111, 289-10-2-111, 290-10-2-111, 291-10-2-111, 292-10-2-111, 293-10-2-111, 294-10-2-111, 295-10-2-111, 296-10-2-111, 297-10-2-111, 298-10-2-111, 299-10-2-111, 300-10-2-111, 301-10-2-111, 302-10-2-111, 303-10-2-111, 304-10-2-111, 305-10-2-111, 306-10-2-111, 307-10-2-111, 308-10-2-111, 309-10-2-111, 310-10-2-111, 311-10-2-111, 312-10-2-111, 313-10-2-111, 314-10-2-111, 315-10-2-111, 316-10-2-111, 317-10-2-111, 318-10-2-111, 319-10-2-111, 320-10-2-111, 321-10-2-111, 322-10-2-111, 323-10-2-111, 324-10-2-111, 325-10-2-111, 326-10-2-111, 327-10-2-111, 328-10-2-111, 329-10-2-111, 330-10-2-111, 331-10-2-111, 332-10-2-111, 333-10-2-111, 334-10-2-111, 335-10-2-111, 336-10-2-111, 337-10-2-111, 338-10-2-111, 339-10-2-111, 340-10-2-111, 341-10-2-111, 342-10-2-111, 343-10-2-111, 344-10-2-111, 345-10-2-111, 346-10-2-111, 347-10-2-111, 348-10-2-111, 349-10-2-111, 350-10-2-111, 351-10-2-111, 352-10-2-111, 353-10-2-111, 354-10-2-111, 355-10-2-111, 356-10-2-111, 357-10-2-111, 358-10-2-111, 359-10-2-111, 360-10-2-111, 361-10-2-111, 362-10-2-111, 363-10-2-111, 364-10-2-111, 365-10-2-111, 366-10-2-111, 367-10-2-111, 368-10-2-111, 369-10-2-111, 370-10-2-111, 371-10-2-111, 372-10-2-111, 373-10-2-111, 374-10-2-111, 375-10-2-111, 376-10-2-111, 377-10-2-111, 378-10-2-111, 379-10-2-111, 380-10-2-111, 381-10-2-111, 382-10-2-111, 383-10-2-111, 384-10-2-111, 385-10-2-111, 386-10-2-111, 387-10-2-111, 388-10-2-111, 389-10-2-111, 390-10-2-111, 391-10-2-111, 392-10-2-111, 393-10-2-111, 394-10-2-111, 395-10-2-111, 396-10-2-111, 397-10-2-111, 398-10-2-111, 399-10-2-111, 400-10-2-111, 401-10-2-111, 402-10-2-111, 403-10-2-111, 404-10-2-111, 405-10-2-111, 406-10-2-111, 407-10-2-111, 408-10-2-111, 409-10-2-111, 410-10-2-111, 411-10-2-111, 412-10-2-111, 413-10-2-111, 414-10-2-111, 415-10-2-111, 416-10-2-111, 417-10-2-111, 418-10-2-111, 419-10-2-111, 420-10-2-111, 421-10-2-111, 422-10-2-111, 423-10-2-111, 424-10-2-111, 425-10-2-111, 426-10-2-111, 427-10-2-111, 428-10-2-111, 429-10-2-111, 430-10-2-111, 431-10-2-111, 432-10-2-111, 433-10-2-111, 434-10-2-111, 435-10-2-111, 436-10-2-111, 437-10-2-111, 438-10-2-111, 439-10-2-111, 440-10-2-111, 441-10-2-111, 442-10-2-111, 443-10-2-111, 444-10-2-111, 445-10-2-111, 446-10-2-111, 447-10-2-111, 448-10-2-111, 449-10-2-111, 450-10-2-111, 451-10-2-111, 452-10-2-111, 453-10-2-111, 454-10-2-111, 455-10-2-111, 456-10-2-111, 457-10-2-111, 458-10-2-111, 459-10-2-111, 460-10-2-111, 461-10-2-111, 462-10-2-111, 463-10-2-111, 464-10-2-111, 465-10-2-111, 466-10-2-111, 467-10-2-111, 468-10-2-111, 469-10-2-111, 470-10-2-111, 471-10-2-111, 472-10-2-111, 473-10-2-111, 474-10-2-111, 475-10-2-111, 476-10-2-111, 477-10-2-111,	

Wimbledon: The last day of a fortnight worth savouring for years

Harry Kinnis/Camera



Cliff-hanging: Miss Wade.

Heart-winning: Nduka Odizor.

Over-dressing: Trey Walkie.

Big-serving: Kevin Curren.

Never-aging: Miss King.

Fairy-tales with sudden, violent endings

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova and John McEnroe, two left-handers born in Europe, won £71,550 and £79,914 respectively from the Wimbledon championships, which ended yesterday. The ease with which they did it was remarkable. Miss Navratilova did not lose a set in singles, conceding one game fewer than Chris Lloyd did two years ago, and she and Pamela Shriver lost only one set in doubles. McEnroe conceded only one set in singles and, with Peter Fleming, one in doubles.

This was McEnroe's fourth consecutive Wimbledon singles final and the second he has won. He beat Chris Lewis 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 yesterday in an hour and 25 minutes. In terms of games there has been no more one-sided final since John Newcombe beat Wilhelm Bergert 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 in 1967. Lewis was the first unseeded player to reach the final since Bugert did so. All fairy tales have to end sometime: the pity is that they tend to end abruptly. There is no mercy in Wimbledon finals.

Lewis worked hard on his preparation and had the kind of tournament he had probably not even dreamt could happen. He beat Steve Denton and Kevin Curren, seeded ninth and twelfth, had the luck to avoid Jimmy Connors (who was in the same half of the draw), and became the first New Zealander to reach the final since 1914. But eventually there was nothing in his fitness, agility and fighting heart could do for him. McEnroe was in a different class. This was a mild and bitter day for Lewis. His tennis was mild, his disappointment bitter.

McEnroe was in one of his

sunnier moods. Having shaken hands with Lewis, he then shook hands with a British journalist — a Yorkshire sports editor in the umpire's chair. "I was glad I was able to win the way people want me to win," McEnroe said later. He thought Lewis might have played better if the Curren match had not taken so much out of the New Zealander. "And I knew he would be nervous. I remember my own first final; I kept all over him, and I made him work for everything."

The crowd mostly maintained a sympathetic silence, which was punctuated by encouraging roars for Lewis's sporadic winners. The afternoon was brightly warm. For some reason, McEnroe seemed to cast the longer shadow. He conceded only nine points in his 12 service games, which left Lewis in a hopeless position. Lewis simply could not read McEnroe's services.

Not for that master could he read the rest of McEnroe's game. Consequently Lewis repeatedly had to lunge for the ball a split second too late, which meant that even if he managed to return it he was out of position for the next shot. Lewis was always hurried.

By contrast, McEnroe's anticipations and reactions were so fast, his control of the racket so good, that he usually had plenty of time to put the ball where he wanted. This was particularly evident whenever Lewis challenged him to a duel in the forecourt. McEnroe had an uncanny knack of creating both time and space. A contributory factor in all this was McEnroe's greater weight of

shot, a disparity perhaps more obvious when one or the other was playing a first volley. Bandana and wristlet included, Lewis played the match in what looked like four scattered bandages — like a casualty anticipating an accident. The accident happened. But he received £33,872 in damages (singles and doubles included) and, just as important, came out of the tournament with an

anyone — if she can only banish her hoodoo at the United States championships in which (like Bjorn Borg) she has competed 10 times without success. She is just as good at doubles. With Pam Shriver she has now won 10 titles at Wimbledon for three consecutive years, and they also hold the Australian championship.

For the first time since 1936 an Englishman has a piece of a Wimbledon championship. John Lloyd, runner-up for the Australian singles title at the end of 1977, won the French mixed doubles championship with Wendy Turnbull last year. They were also runners-up at Wimbledon. Yesterday they beat Mrs King and Denton 6-7, 7-6, 7-5 in the best final of the tournament — as the mixed doubles often is.

"We were lucky today because we had two gentlemen out there on court," Miss Turnbull said later. She has previously gone on record as saying that she had been looking for a partner who would take mixed doubles seriously — and liked playing with Lloyd anyway, because he had "nice legs". These Australians are irrepressible.

What a glorious Wimbledon this has been. The sun has shone for us, and there has been a revival of the conventions we used to take for granted. Even McEnroe caught the mood of the occasion. The boring matches, inevitable on grass, can be forgotten. But we shall remember as Gerulaitis v Kristian, Curren v Mayotte, "Uncorrectable" v Lewry" (otherwise known as Curren and Lewis), Mrs King v Billie Jean, and Carling Bassett v Andrea Temesvari.

We shall remember Virginia Wade's cliffhanging exploits and Mrs King's astonishing achievement, less than five months short of her fortieth birthday, in racing the semi-final round of the singles and the final of the mixed event. We shall remember Trey Walkie, with his cricket flannels supported by a tie. And we shall remember the Boston Globe's comment on Curren's joyous, but merciless match with Tim Mayotte: "The way these guys are behaving, they are going to spoil things for everybody. They're trying to give tennis a good name."

After that Miss Navratilova was strong and athletic, so impressive in her range of shots and persistent aggression, that Miss Jaeger looked out of her class. Miss Jaeger found Miss Navratilova difficult to lob. Like Lewis, Miss Jaeger had to play tennis in too much of a hurry. But she is only 18 and in the second set this unaffected extrovert — precocious in her powers of anticipation — confirmed previous evidence that she is advancing fast.

Miss Navratilova wants a prominent place in the history of the game and at 26 has time to challenge a comparison with awareness that he is a better player than he thought he was. Fleming once said that the best doubles team in the world was "McEnroe and anybody." In the last 20 years or so there have been better singles players than McEnroe but no better doubles player — and probably none as good. Fleming's virtue should not be overlooked. At 6ft 5in he often looks ungainly but he is a smart and accomplished doubles player.

On Saturday they beat the Gillikinson twins, Tim and Tom, to win the Wimbledon title for the third time in five years. The Gillikinsons had reached the final at the expense of the second seeds, Curren and Denton.

Miss Navratilova wants a prominent place in the history of the game and at 26 has time to challenge a comparison with

awareness that he is a better player than he thought he was.

Fleming once said that the best doubles team in the world was "McEnroe and anybody." In the last 20 years or so there have been better singles players than McEnroe but no better doubles player — and probably none as good. Fleming's virtue should not be overlooked. At 6ft 5in he often looks ungainly but he is a smart and accomplished doubles player.

On Saturday they beat the Gillikinson twins, Tim and Tom, to win the Wimbledon title for the third time in five years. The Gillikinsons had reached the final at the expense of the second seeds, Curren and Denton.

Miss Navratilova wants a prominent place in the history of the game and at 26 has time to challenge a comparison with

anyone — if she can only banish her hoodoo at the United States championships in which (like Bjorn Borg) she has competed 10 times without success. She is just as good at doubles. With Pam Shriver she has now won 10 titles at Wimbledon for three consecutive years, and they also hold the Australian championship.

For the first time since 1936 an Englishman has a piece of a Wimbledon championship. John Lloyd, runner-up for the Australian singles title at the end of 1977, won the French mixed doubles championship with Wendy Turnbull last year. They were also runners-up at Wimbledon. Yesterday they beat Mrs King and Denton 6-7, 7-6, 7-5 in the best final of the tournament — as the mixed doubles often is.

"We were lucky today because we had two gentlemen out there on court," Miss Turnbull said later. She has previously gone on record as saying that she had been looking for a partner who would take mixed doubles seriously — and liked playing with Lloyd anyway, because he had "nice

legs". These Australians are irrepressible.

What a glorious Wimbledon this has been. The sun has shone for us, and there has been a revival of the conventions we used to take for granted. Even McEnroe caught the mood of the occasion. The boring matches, inevitable on grass, can be forgotten. But we shall remember as Gerulaitis v Kristian, Curren v Mayotte, "Uncorrectable" v Lewry" (otherwise known as Curren and Lewis), Mrs King v Billie Jean, and Carling Bassett v Andrea Temesvari.

We shall remember Virginia Wade's cliffhanging exploits and Mrs King's astonishing achievement, less than five months short of her fortieth birthday, in racing the semi-final round of the singles and the final of the mixed event. We shall remember Trey Walkie, with his cricket flannels supported by a tie. And we shall remember the Boston Globe's comment on Curren's joyous, but merciless match with Tim Mayotte: "The way these guys are behaving, they are going to spoil things for everybody. They're trying to give tennis a good name."

After that Miss Navratilova was strong and athletic, so impressive in her range of shots and persistent aggression, that Miss Jaeger looked out of her class. Miss Jaeger found Miss Navratilova difficult to lob. Like Lewis, Miss Jaeger had to play tennis in too much of a hurry. But she is only 18 and in the second set this unaffected extrovert — precocious in her powers of anticipation — confirmed previous evidence that she is advancing fast.

Miss Navratilova wants a prominent place in the history of the game and at 26 has time to challenge a comparison with

McEnroe too good for the good of the final

By David Miller

After all the talk of illicit guarantees paid to prominent tennis players to turn up at tournaments, highlighted last week by BE2, perhaps Wimbledon will have to start paying Martina Navratilova and John McEnroe to stay away just to give the others a chance.

After Saturday's slaughter of Andrea Jaeger, the crushing yesterday of Jack-in-the-box Chris Lewis was less predictable and emphatic, and the slightly dazed New Zealander freely admitted that "my speed about the court was useless". The enduring memory of the 1982 men's singles will be one of Lewis tumbling around like a circus acrobat, stunningly unsuccessful against Kevin Curren, yet then without a hope faced with the clinical dissection of his game by McEnroe.

"I just lost to a player in another class," Lewis said after McEnroe was in one of his

a match in which the applause was consistently louder in support of one or other beaten games rather than during them. McEnroe was once again a model of restrained behaviour, both his game and manner without blemish as it had been against Ivan Lendl.

He said: "I'd like to do it (below well) as much and as frequently as possible. I'll play better still if I can harness it completely." Hear, hear!

McEnroe is such a master on grass that it is difficult to see who might beat him in the foreseeable future. Lewis ruefully reflects on the fact that he never knew where his opponent's service was coming next. "He hits wide to both sides, down the middle, and varies both the pace and the spin. He's not only very quick but he has extraordinarily good anticipation, so that you always feel rushed," Lewis said.

"I just lost to a player in another class," Lewis said after McEnroe was in one of his

aspects of all. "The nine furthers of the Arlington race will sum up Muscatine down to the ground," Jeremy Hindley said, and he won't spoil his chance by running in another big race, he enthused.

Stevens was another sufferer in the early crawl. It was sometime before Brian Rouse was able to re-achieve the 1-1 favourite into a challenging position. The heroine of these stayed on to finish a close fourth. "It was no good at all," the jockey said. "And if I tried to go earlier I might have hit the front too soon."

Stevens could well come back to England for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes*, his trainer, Frank Dunne, said. "But the moment she tells us she has had enough, I'll pack her in."

A similar question mark hangs over Time Charter. Billy Newnes yielded the rear to no one as he tracked the field into the straight. Like Stevens, last year's winner of the Oaks and Champion Stakes then appeared to be given every chance of winning, but she was trying to attack horses who had stolen the race. The time behind Tim Channon this season, added the Launceston Oaks to her tally with a decisive defeat of Sir Sealion and Academie. The trainer now has to choose between his Pretty Polly Stake winner, Flame of Tara, and Give Thanks for the Irish Oaks.

However, to say that racing is about winning is trite but true. Nothing must be allowed to detract from the solid merit of Kneehold's victory. The \$1.3m Kneehold purchase was a muscular testament to his trainer's skill in the paddock beforehand and in the last

furlong showed courage and stamina to match his earlier decisive burst of speed. Solford, Caerdon and Gold kept make a formidable trio from which O'Brien has to choose the Babyolyde maestro and contemplate the possibility of a record fourth training triumph in the Diamond Stakes.

The excitement mounts as we move towards Ascot and the climax of the first half of the season. Dick Hern has already won our most important all-grade race twice with Troy and Elsa-Maria-Mou and there is still a chance that Sun Princess may be re-routed from the Curragh to Ascot. On balance Hern would prefer to go for the easier target of the Irish Guineas Oaks and then prepare Sir Michael Sobel's 12-length Epsom winner for an autumn campaign at a time when nature and the record books show that most fillies are capable of surpassing themselves.

Jim Bolger showed at Haydock the same afternoon that O'Brien does not hold a monopoly of Irish training skills. Give Thanks, already the winner of the Lingfield Oaks and York Muir, added to her resume this season, added the Launceston Oaks to her tally with a decisive defeat of Sir Sealion and Academie. The trainer now has to choose between his Pretty Polly Stake winner, Flame of Tara, and Give Thanks for the Irish Oaks.

So far on the delights of the Irish season so far the hitherto unbeaten Darlings failed to bring off the final leg of an international big-race triple for Vincent O'Brien on Saturday. Our Irish Correspondent writes:

Solford in the Eclipse Stakes and Glentan in the Prix Daphnis at Epsom collected in good fashion, but Danzatore looked a beaten horse even before the start of the Guinness Golden Fleets Stakes at the Phoenix Park. The son of Northern Dancer got very worked up by the paddock ring and was forced to be led away, previously having headed in any race possible. It was led from the start and before halfway his rider, George McGrath, realized that Danzatore was not

going to figure in the finish. He trailed in last of five and after the race O'Brien announced that he would never run again.

This five-runner £30,000 race produced an exciting finish with Lord Iveragh's Burslem just holding on by a short head from John D'Onofrio's Neobolic. The other English runner, was a well beaten fourth with only Danzatore behind him.

The disappointment of the race put to the test at Goodwood later in the month when Burslem is a likely contender for the Gordon Stakes.

The Danzatore flop was all the harder to comprehend when one looked back to his last encounter with Burslem over a mile at the Curragh last autumn. There Danzatore, without ever coming off the bit, beat Burslem by half a dozen lengths. It was appropriate however that Burslem should win the first running of this event as its owner is the chairman of the sponsoring firm.

This was the second time in a week that Burslem has won an important prize and his trainer, Kevin Piggott, is full of optimism that Burslem will go on to even better things. Piggott believes his horse's distance will prove to be from 10 to 12 furlongs. This theory could be

put to the test at Goodwood later in the month when Burslem is a likely contender for the Gordon Stakes.

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On an afternoon when the prize money exceeded the amount betted on the Tote, Lady Clague's Welsh Dancer achieved compensation for an abortive journey to Royal Ascot when she won the Goffs Silver Flash

RACING: £90,000 FRENCH PRIZE FALLS TO ENGLISH CHALLENGER

Solford raises the Northern Dancer banner in Eclipse

By Michael Seely

Solford's victory in the Coral Eclipse Stakes on Saturday came as a timely advertisement for the forthcoming American yearlings. If Ted Bassett, president of the Kneehold Sales Association, has trailed a banner across the Sandown sky carrying a slogan reading "Northern Dancer and Nijinsky" he would not have been as well served as he was by the sight of Pat Eddery and Solford storming up the hill to give the remarkable Vincent O'Brien his fourth triumph in the Eclipse.

Apart from Eddery on the winner and Greville Starkey on Tolomeo our other top jockeys did not excel. But the fact remains that Solford was a shrewd cleverly and it was the Nijinsky colt's ability to quicken early in the straight that won Robert Sangster the first prize of £63,185. Solford was only hammering home the point made by Sharpe's Dancer at the Curragh the previous Saturday that colts sired by Northern Dancer and his progeny possess that surge of power which will draw the wealthy and their agents to Kneehold on July 19.

The huge crowd at Sandown could hardly had their money's worth. It was a marvellous spectacle and had the punters shouting their heads off — albeit reluctantly. However, muddling an effort such as this provides no pointers to the future. Slowly run races are the downfall of backers and destroyers of the form book.

Muscatine was unlucky, the 2,000 Guineas third away from the rails to find a clear run and the Budweiser Million bound three-year-old fin-

Grand Prix for Diamond Shoal

From Desmond Stoenham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

Diamond Shoal completed a remarkable double when he won the £19,491 Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud yesterday. His trainer, Jan Balding, had saddled his full brother, Glint of Gold, to collect the prize last year. Coincidentally, both colts beat the game, but somewhat luckless, Lancaster — Glint of Gold by a head and now Diamond Shoal by three-quarters of a length.

The race was run at a fast gallop throughout, with last year's American champion, Gold Cup, leading the field for most of the race. Diamond Shoal had covered the first half-mile and Zatalia, both of whom finished well, had to strike the front one and a half furlongs from home and stayed on well to hold Lancaster and Zatalia, both of whom finished well, having filled the last two places on the train for home.

A delighted Jan Balding said of his winner: "He is an amazing horse. He seems to do better when travelling abroad. He now deserves a crack at the King George. The first three home and the fourth horse, Diamond Shoal, may all meet again in Ascot's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. The disappointment of the race

Cognac's Gauthier matures early

From John Wilcockson, Fontaineau-Pit

Just how open is the Tour de France without Bernard Hinault was emphasised yesterday when Joop Zoetemelk, the team won the second stage team time trial to lift all 10 of their men into the top 10 plus overall time.

The new yellow jersey, taking over from the admirable Eric Vandenbergen, is Jean-Louis Gauthier, an unassuming French rider who has finished five Tours de France, but now living in Provence. He is best known as a sprinter. He won the sixth stage of the 1980 Tour at Beaune, and he was second to Pits Pirard of the Netherlands in the hectic first stage of this Tour.

The main surprise of the day was Peugeot, lost 75 seconds. All this means that behind the 10 Merciers, Anderson has moved in front of Vandenbergen, with Stephen Roche 13th, and Robert Millar 18th.

A study of the present overall classification shows that Anderson is now 37 seconds behind the danger man Zoetemelk. Roche 49 seconds, and the other Irish hope, Sean Kelly, 1 min 40sec behind.</

RACING

Runners and riders for today's four programmes

Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.45 SPINDRIFTER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,750: 6f) (6 runners)
4 140 PREEFLY (GB) 8 Month 8-3 - L. Lowe 1
5 140 KNOXWORTHY H. Easby 8-3 - M. Birch 2
5 140 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-3 - R. Fox 3
7 1230 ESCAN QUEEN E. Eddy 9-0 - F. Guest 3
10 230 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-3 - R. Darley 4
10 230 33 SCWA (GB) M. C. French 8-3 - A. P. P. Young 5
12 120 33 NOBLE MP (GB) A. P. French 8-3 - S. Webster 6
15 042 LABIOSA J. Gilpin 8-0 - P. Young 7
15-16 54 PAGENAME 3. Oyston's Proprietary, 11-2 Queen Queen, 7-18 Flying Officer, 12 Franchise, 20 others.

15-16 54 PAGENAME 3. Oyston's Proprietary, 11-2 Queen Queen, 7-18 Flying Officer, 12 Franchise, 20 others.

Draw advantage: low numbers best

3.15 SEWEATON HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £650: 1m) (12)
3 2020 SZL-BY-OYSTON (GB) J. Berry 8-7 - K. Darley 10
3 4239 HYDUS (GB) Wilson 8-1 - W. Newells 4
5 0707 TORMY TUDDO (GB) J. Douglas-Horne 8-10
1 0001 JUST GUNNER (GB) S. Norton 8-10 - I. Johnson 11
4 4522 FRUITBERRY P. Hoban 8-9 - P. Eddie 11
8 0310 YASU NAFI D. Sasse 8-7 - D. McKey 12
5 0420 SHADOK (GB) D. Morley 8-8 - J. Argy 13
10 0203 CHOCOLATE CO. (GB) D. Morley 8-8 - G. Keen 14
11 0203 EGRABAR R. Richards 8-8 - M. Birch 15
12 0203 RAGTIME BLUES A. Potts 8-2 - P. Young 16
15 0000 TEA BISCUIT J. Townsend 8-1 - P. Fox 17
5-2 Frutherry, 4 Nytun, 11-2 Just Gunner, 8 Yasu Naf, 10 Tommy Tucker, 14 others.

5-2 Frutherry, 4 Nytun, 11-2 Just Gunner, 8 Yasu Naf, 10 Tommy Tucker, 14 others.

3.45 LIN PAC HANDICAP (£2,141: 6f) (15)
2-10 MASTER CAVSTON (GB) G. Wragge 4-9-11
3 0030 PREVAIL (GB) W. Eddy 4-9-9 - P. Eddie 12
4 0104 SAMMY WATERPS (GB) C. Booth 4-8-13 - G. Orlow 13
5 0620 DENBROK (GB) R. Pescod 5-8-13 - M. Birch 14
7 0212 CAVSTON'S TEMPEST (GB) S. Norton 5-8-13 - S. Cawthon 15
9 0312 OYSTON ESTATES (GB) J. Wilson 7-8-13 (ex)
10 40-40 EXPERTLY YOUNG (GB) P. Ashton 4-8-13 - G. Keen 16
11 0203 ROYAL DUTY (GB) E. Weyman 5-8-13 - P. Eddie 17
12 0120 TOP O'TH LANE (GB) H. Hough 8-8 - K. Hough 18
13 0203 CRASH THE BOX (GB) G. Bunting 7-8-13 - W. Hough 19
22 0203 FENCE FELLAS (GB) C. Crossley 7-8-13 - P. Eddie 20
7-2 Open The Box, 5 Master Captain, 7 Express Yourself, 8 Oyston Estates, 10 Many Maguire, 12 Top O'Th Lane, 16 Captain Tempest, Witcher, 20 others.

7-2 Open The Box, 5 Master Captain, 7 Express Yourself, 8 Oyston Estates, 10 Many Maguire, 12 Top O'Th Lane, 16 Captain Tempest, Witcher, 20 others.

Edinburgh

Draw advantage: High numbers best

2.0 LEVY BOARD STAKES (apprentices: 3yo: £816: 5f) (9 runners)
1 0311 OFF YOUR MARK J. McNaughton 8-12 - C. Steen 1
3 0261 TRADEMAN (GB) J. Hallinan 8-12 - B. Williams 2
5 0280 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - M. Hindry 3
11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 4
13 0311 CAVSTON'S KID Mrs A. Bell 8-12 - D. Hindry 5
15 25-25 FAIRFIELD'S FANTASY (GB) Mrs A. Smith 8-12 - G. Keen 6
16 0203 PROVINCIAL GIRL J. Taylor 8-12 - S. Grimes 7
20 Your Mark, 11-2 Trade Man, 12 Red North, 7 Harleyford Maid, 10 Dayco, 12 Pameela, 14 others.

20 Your Mark, 11-2 Trade Man, 12 Red North, 7 Harleyford Maid, 10 Dayco, 12 Pameela, 14 others.

2.30 LE GARCON D'OR HANDICAP (£287: 5f) (7)
1 0001 DAWN CASH (GB) J. Wicks 4-8-10 - E. Hude 1
2 0239 GOLD FORT (GB) R. Hollands 4-8-10 - G. Duffield 2
3 0212 KAHLA (GB) C. Bell 4-8-10 - M. Hindry 3
5 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 4
6 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - D. Hindry 5
11 0203 FRENCH TOUCH (GB) I. Bunting 8-7-9 - S. Grimes 6

13-3 Porgies, 11-2 Kaimay, 4 Dawn Cash, 12 Top O'Th Lane, 16 Captain Tempest, Witcher, 20 others.

3.0 SEALED UNIT STAKES (2yo: £796: 5f) (4)

2 01 FLORIDA FALLS (GB) C. Thompson 9-4 - P. Eddie 1

6 021 MISS PLASI (GB) M. Pescod 9-4 - G. Duffield 2

7 0101 LA CHOUETTE (GB) M. Lafferty 9-1 - I. Cronick 3

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 12

4-6 Miss Plasi, 5-6 Florida Falls, 5 You Love Me, 8 La Mercure.

3.80 EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING HANDICAP (2yo: £835: 1m) (7)

2 012 EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING (GB) D. Chapman 9-4 - P. Eddie 1

2 012 BEAN BOY (GB) D. Chapman 9-4 - P. Eddie 2

5 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 3

7 0101 EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING (GB) D. Chapman 9-4 - P. Eddie 4

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 5

13-3 Bean Boy, 7-2 Bungle Wangle, 9-2 Hasty Goddess, 6 Treacader.

4.0 PATIO DOOR HANDICAP (Selling: £2670: 7f) (16)

1 0204 LICHEN GREEN Mrs C. Lloyd-Jones 5-10 - S. Donkin 7

4 0204 GIGIONNIE H. Pycock 7-7 - S. Donkin 8

6 0133 VINTAGE STAR J. Garrison 5-8 - R. Black 9

7 0101 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - P. Eddie 10

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 11

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 12

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 13

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 14

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 15

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 16

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 17

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 18

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 19

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11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 26

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11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 56

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horsefield 57

11 0203 33 PAGENAME R. Houston 8-12 - S. Horse

Educational, Careers and Re-training

ALL SOULS COLLEGE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The College intends to make two elections in the course of the academic year 1983-4: one to a Senior Research Fellowship; and the other to a Research Fellowship (open to candidates below the age of 40 at the date of election). It is anticipated that the elections will be made on 25th February 1984 and the successful candidates would be expected to take up their Fellowships on 1st October 1984. The Fellowships (which are open to men and women) will be tenable for a period of seven years. The College would normally expect to re-elect a Senior Research Fellow on evidence of satisfactory achievement. A Research Fellow is eligible on the expiry of his Fellowship to apply for a Senior Research Fellowship on evidence of satisfactory achievement. The stipend payable is related to the age of the Fellow upon appointment.

The Fellowships will be open to those working in the following fields of study: Law, History, Philosophy, Politics, Economics, English, Classics and Mathematical Sciences. Further particulars, including the application form, salary and terms of appointment, may be obtained from the Warden's Secretary, All Souls College, Oxford OX1 4 AL. Applications must reach the Warden not later than 15th October 1983 and should be marked "Research Fellowships". Applicants must ensure that references from not more than three referees also reach the Warden by 15th October 1983.

ROEDEAN SCHOOL HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for the Post of Head of Roedean School, Brighton. The present Head retires on the 30th April 1984 and the successful applicant would be expected to take up the appointment in either the Summer or Michaelmas Term 1984.

The School consists of some 430 girls, all boarders, and the salary and other benefits will take account of the responsibilities attaching to this important post.

Details may be obtained from Mr. John Craig, The Clerk to the Governors of Roedean School, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DW. Applications for the appointment should arrive with The Clerk not later than 1st September, 1983.

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Public Appointments

AMGueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES ASSISTANT KEEPER (FINE ART) DEPARTMENT OF ART

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Keeper (Curatorial Grade C) in the Department of Art. A degree in the History of Art and previous experience in the administration of an important Fine Art Collection are required. A knowledge of French, Italian and German would be advantageous, together with the possession of a current driving licence.

Contributory Pension rights.

Salary scale: £11,740 to £17,655 (Curatorial Grade C). Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP, to whom applications should be submitted not later than Friday, 2 September 1983.

DAUNTEY SCHOOL FOUNDATION

Applications are invited
for the post of
HEAD
OF DAUNTEY SCHOOL.

Dauntesy School is an independent boarding and day school for boys and girls, located in the West Lancashire conurbation area.

Further details and forms of application may be obtained from the Clerk to the governing body of Dauntesy School, 33, St. John's Street, Droylsden, Greater Manchester, SK10 1BW.

Completed forms should be returned by 30 September, 1983 and it is hoped to make an appointment in November, 1983.

AMERICAN COLLEGE DIRECTOR

A London-based programme involving a small number of students is responsible for supervision of academic courses, research and administrative work in the University of America. An American educational system or experience with American students would be an advantage.

Apply in writing to: Professor J. Wheeler, Hollins College, 29-39 Brunswick Square, London WC1N 1AX.

NORTH ITALY

Old-established Institute, based in Milan, Italy, looking for a teacher to teach English, Italian, French, Spanish, German, etc. to students aged 12-18. Applications to: Dr. D. R. Russell, 62 Ashburton Court, Woodgate Park Rd, London N12 8SA.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER SERC CASE AWARDS IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

2 SERC CASE Awards, entitled "Development of Compounds and Radicals using Low-Field ESR", covering in collaboration with SERC Research Centre, QinetiQ Ltd, Farnborough, Hampshire, UK, and "Theoretical and Experimental Studies of the Interaction of Radiation with Polymers", in collaboration with the CEGS at Harpenden.

Applications for these awards are invited to all interested parties in the first or upper second class Honours degree.

Applicants should write in the first instance, giving all the relevant details to: Dr. C. R. Stevens, SERC Research Centre, QinetiQ Ltd, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU10 4TJ, UK.

Further details and forms of application may be obtained, not later than 30 September, 1983. No home of applicants will be accepted.

These awards for research leading to the degree of PhD, are intended for students in the first or upper second class Honours degree.

Applicants should write in the first instance, giving all the relevant details to: Dr. C. R. Stevens, SERC Research Centre, QinetiQ Ltd, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU10 4TJ, UK.

Further details and forms of application may be obtained, not later than 30 September, 1983. No home of applicants will be accepted.

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